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WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday cloudy, with rain. 7-11 (44-41). LONDON: Saturday, showers. Temp. 7-11 (44-41). CHANNEL: rough ROME: Saturday, overcast. Temp. 7-11 (44-41). FRANKFURT: Saturday, windy with showers. 7-11 (45-57). NEW YORK: Saturday, rain. Temp. 6-12 (43-54).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Algeria	4.00 Din.	India	Rs. 10	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	Iran	125 Rials	Norway	3.75 NKr.
Bahrain	0.550 Din	Israel	I.£38.00	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Italy	600 Lire	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 0.95	Jordan	325 Fils	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	300 Mils	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	4.25 D.Kr.	Kuwait	400 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Egypt	75 P.	Lebanon	$3.00	Sweden	3.50 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.50 F.M.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	0.375 Din
France	3.50 F.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.£. 37.50
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.A.E.	6.00 Dirh
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.50 Dr.	U.S. Mil. [Eur.]	$0.50
Greece	30 Drs.	Netherlands	1.90 Flor.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

38 Are Dead, 101 Missing In North Sea Rig Disaster

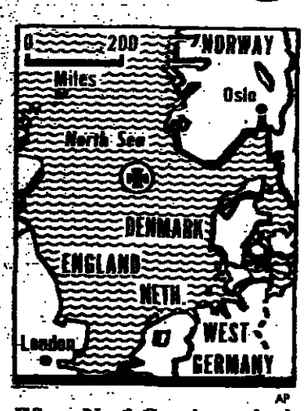
By Leonard Downie Jr.

NDON, March 28 (WP) — As international search for survi- confirmed in icy waters around apsized oil platform Alexander and in the middle of the North today, it appeared that more 100 men, most of them egians, may have perished in rst offshore oil drilling disas- history.

nightfall, Phillips Petroleum, ator of the French-made, egian-owned converted oil rig used as a floating hotel in gs' Ecofisk field in the egian sector of the North Sea, ed that 38 bodies had been re- ed, with an estimated 101 men still missing.

llips spokesmen said 89 oil rs who escaped safely from atform when it collapsed and ined last night had been res- ued after spending all night boats on the rough sea.

ther today, Norwegian offi- cials coordinating the rescue efforts of Norwegian, British and Dutch ships and aircraft announced that as many as 149 survivors had been found, but they later agreed that they were apparently in error.



AP

Where North Sea rig capsized.

"We're working as best we can from our own information," said one Phillips official by telephone from the U.S. company's Norwegian headquarters in Stavanger. "The figures may change since all the lists [of workers] disappeared with the platform."

Leg Broke Off

Phillips estimated that 228 oil workers were in the four-story 336-bed apartment block on top of the 10,015-ton rig when one of its five underwater pontoon legs broke off and the platform crashed into the water. There were as many as 30 Britons aboard and a few Finns and other non-Norwegians.

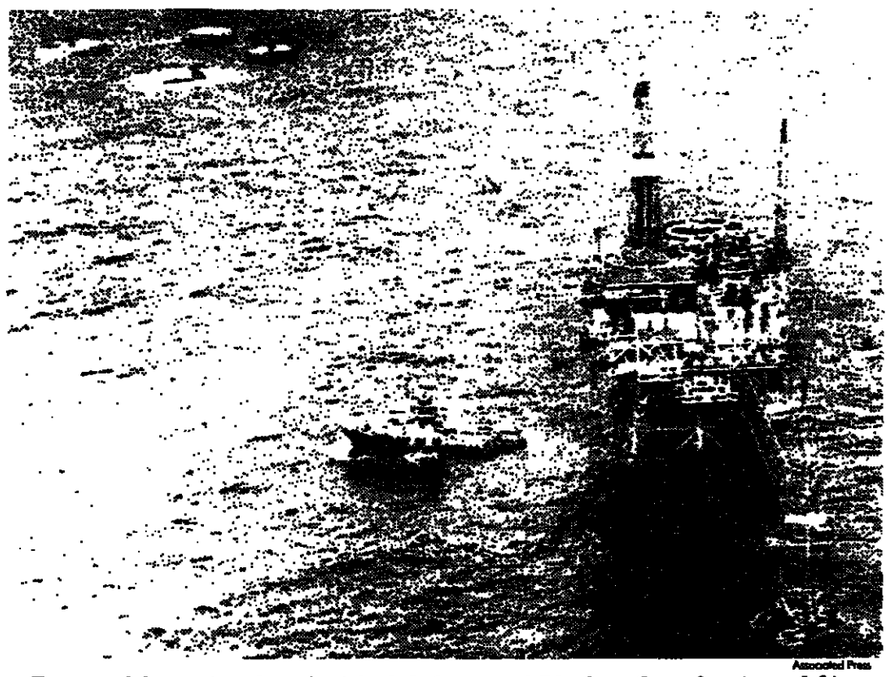
When the thick fog that had temporarily halted air rescue operations during the night cleared this morning, four of the pontoon feet of the upside-down rig could be seen above the water level. These normally rest on the seafloor. The living quarters remained submerged about 90 feet below the surface. The fifth pontoon and its severed leg floated nearby.

As more than 45 ships, 10 helicopters and several other aircraft searched for more survivors today, divers and a small submarine equipped with television cameras inspected the wreckage, seeking signs of life but finding none.

Unable to reach the submerged living quarters for most of the day, the divers banged on the hollow steel pontoon feet and legs but heard nothing in reply, according to a Phillips spokesman, who said the divers would work into the night. The submarine reached the bottom of the wreckage and relayed back television pictures of all four floors of the living quarters from the outside, the spokesman said, but no signs of life could be seen.

The quarters, equipped with leisure rooms, kitchens and bunk rooms, housed men working on a number of nearby Ecofisk rigs, including Phillips' new Edda production platform just a few hundred

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)


Associated Press

Four remaining pontoon feet of capsized platform are visible above the surface (upper left).


Associated Press

A survivor (foreground) of rig mishap arrives at Stavanger.

U.S. to Outline Ties With Iran

Vance Endorses Senators' Plan To Study Past Links With Shah

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 28 (NYT) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance gave approval yesterday to a proposal that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee issue a "white paper" on U.S. relations with the regime of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran, in an effort to ease the stalemate over the continued detention of the U.S. Embassy hostages in Tehran.

"I would have no objection to such a historic document," the secretary said in his appearance before the panel, which has opened an examination of U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives.

Sen. Frank Church, who heads the committee, said the report on Iran would describe all aspects of the United States' role there, including the considerable aid given the Iranian people, as well as its participation in abetting a military coup that returned the shah to power in 1953.

Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr — who has said he would like to see the hostages freed by their militant captors — has often suggested that it would help if Congress held hearings on U.S. involvement in the alleged wrongdoings of the shah.

Sen. Church, an Idaho Democrat, ruled out any hearings until the hostages were freed, as have other congressional committees, fearing that would lead to increased demands from Iran. But he said the white paper, which would delve into the past 27 years, might go at least part of the way toward meeting Iran's demands, and perhaps ease the crisis. Mr. Vance said he supported a historic document that would be prepared by the committee staff.

The idea for the report originated with Sen. Church, who said he was looking for a way to deal with frustration that he said was on the rise over the failure to resolve the crisis.

"Everybody in this country is exasperated and increasingly concerned about our inability to secure the safe release of the hostages in Iran," he told Mr. Vance, who had appeared before the committee to discuss U.S. foreign policy.

Mr. Church said that he and Sen. Jacob Javits of New York, the ranking Republican on the committee, decided on the possibility of the committee's issuing a report that "would factually set forth the relationship between the United States and Iran during the period of the shah's regime."

[Senate Republican leader Howard Baker said today the Foreign Relations Committee should not issue the "white paper," United Press International reported. He said he did not feel anything should be done to "clutter up the process" while negotiations are under way for the release of the hostages.

[But Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd said, "I don't see anything wrong with that. . . . It might even do some good. As I understand it, it is a historical document and not an adverse one."]

On Wednesday, Sens. Church and Javits sent a letter to Vance asking for documentation of any commitments or understandings made by White House counsel Lloyd Cutler and chief of staff Hamilton Jordan with the shah before he left Texas for Panama last December.

Yesterday Mr. Vance told Mr. Church that he would have no problem complying with the request for those details.

The administration said it had undertaken a number of steps to facilitate the shah's stay in Panama, and had promised him that in case of a medical emergency he could return to the United States. The shah went to Cairo this week for medical treatment and refuge.

Administration officials maintain

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

House Panel Rejects Plane Carter Sought

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, March 28 (WP) — The House Armed Services Committee has shot down the CX cargo plane President Carter wants, after voting billions for weapons he does not desire.

If sustained, yesterday's 22-to-17 vote against the CX will be a blow to Carter's plans for a Rapid Deployment Force to rush to the Gulf and other distant spots, and administration officials will push for a reversal.

Chairman Richard Ichord, D-Mo., of the research and development subcommittee, which did the most damage to the CX measure, said last night he would not be surprised if there was an attempt to reverse the vote today. However, arguments the last two days on the defense procurement bill have shown that the opposition to the CX goes far beyond providing the money.

"Spending money has never bothered this committee," one member said yesterday. And Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., said during the debate on the CX, "There is a concern that the amount you're asking for here is going to be taken away from some other programs."

Committee staffer Tony Battista, in an unusual confrontation with Deputy Defense Secretary Graham Clayton Jr., said those other programs include some dear to the Armed Services Committee — such as the Marines' AV-8B jump jet and a modified version of the B-1 bomber. Mr. Carter wants neither.

Mr. Battista read from a Pentagon memo on what programs might be cut to pay for new programs such as the CX. From his seat at the witness table, Mr. Claytor snapped: "That's six weeks old."

"The date on the memo is March 24, Mr. Chairman," replied Mr. Battista, touching off laughter and applause from fellow staff members.

Rep. Ichord told committee members that the CX would end up costing $12 billion without providing much better airlift than does the Lockheed C-5A cargo jet.

Either plane could carry only one of the Army's new 60-ton XM-1 tanks. But William Perry, Pentagon research director, insisted the CX would be a big improvement over the C-5A, partly because it could land on rough airstrips. The C-5A requires the equivalent of an international airport.

Tying the CX request to crises in Iran and Afghanistan, Mr. Perry said: "We have a different set of priorities now than we had last November."

Rep. Ichord countered that the CX, to be available in 1986, would not solve any of today's problems and that the country would be better served by spending the money on ships to support the Rapid Deployment Force. Some other members bristled at the suggestion that the CX is related to present crises in the Mideast.

Despite the opposition of committee Chairman Melvin Price, D-Ill., Rep. Beverly Byron, D-Md., had no trouble getting an extra $30 million to build 30 A-10 attack planes as two-seaters instead of one-seaters. The A-10 is built by Fairchild Republic, of Rep. Byron's congressional district.

Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., who often scolds colleagues for their extravagance in funding weapons, succeeded in getting $13.7 million restored for a command center likely to be put in her home state. The research subcommittee had deleted that.

Rep. Larry McDonald, D-Ga., on a 24-to-15 vote, got $119 million for six C-9 aircraft; Rep. Marjorie Holt, R-Md., $55 million for 17 Cobra helicopters for the Army reserves; Rep. Mendel Davis, D-S.C., $25 million for electronics for the reconnaissance version of the F-4 fighter-bomber; Rep. Bob Wilson, R-Calif., $6 million for a surface effect ship that might fit into the Rapid Deployment Force; and Rep. Robert Badham, R-Calif., $17 million to upgrade the P-3 patrol plane built by Lockheed, which has a plant in his state.

It will now be up to the House Appropriations Committee to make the cuts needed to fit the procurement bill within the congressionally imposed budget ceiling.

Council Tightens Voluntary Guidelines

U.S. Asks Firms to Defer Price Increases

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, March 28 (WP) — The Carter administration, seeking to head off a new round of price increases scheduled for next week, took the extraordinary step yesterday of asking businesses to defer part of them until next summer.

Officials of the Council on Wage and Price Stability said they acted after learning that many firms are planning sizable increases effective April 1, apparently out of fear that the government will soon impose wage-price controls.

The administration's request came in the form of a tightening of President Carter's voluntary price guidelines, which have been breached by some companies. Under previous rules, businesses could raise prices when they wished and still be considered in compliance as long as their average increase between 1978 and 1980 did not exceed that for 1976-77.

Yesterday, the council asked companies to take only half their remaining permissible increases in the April-June quarter and postpone the remainder to the July-September period — in effect, spreading them evenly over two quarters.

Robert Russell, the council director, said that the action was necessary because some firms still were not convinced that the administration had rejected controls and apparently were preparing to raise prices sharply in order to beat them. Some policymakers contend that such anticipatory increases have unnecessarily driven up the consumer price index, which has been rising at an 18.2-percent annual rate this year.

Meanwhile, Treasury Secretary William Miller, trying to calm the financial markets, said that the government would be borrowing very little in the credit markets over the next 18 months and predicted that interest rates would fall.

Mr. Miller backed away from an earlier estimate that inflation would slow to 11 percent this year. He told an audience at the National Press Club yesterday that he thought it was possible that inflation would be between 11 percent and 12 percent.

In the Senate, Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, the Budget Committee chairman, proposed yesterday that his panel recommend a $16-billion tax cut for next January, provided that Congress balances the fiscal 1981 budget. The House Budget Committee proposed a similar step last week.

The strategy is to earmark the new revenues expected from Mr. Carter's $11-billion oil-import fee so that lawmakers cannot use them to balance the budget and will be forced to vote spending cuts.

The panel also agreed, 12 to 3, to hold defense spending for this fiscal year to the $129.9-billion ceiling Congress set in September. The move would deny the Pentagon $7.1

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Prime Rate: A Record 19.5%

Major U.S. banks boosted yesterday the rates they charge their best customers as high as 19½ percent from the previous record of 19 percent. Details, page 11.

Do Not Prove Funds Sent Abroad

Iranian Documents Detail Shah's Financial Dealings

By Walter Pincus and Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, March 28 (WP) — Documents prepared by Iran to be filed in Panama in connection with the attempt to extradite Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, detail new allegations about financial and real estate manipulations. But they do not substantiate accusations that he took billions out of his country.

A report included in the shah's dossier alleges that:

- Millions of dollars were spent to repair and buy furniture for royal family palaces, including, in 1975, $1 million for a laboratory and "basketball hall" for the crown prince at his residence.
- In June and July, 1974, more than $1 million was spent from the treasury to buy "17 kilos of sterling gold 995 karats." That gold and another collection of 80 gold pieces were for use as gifts from the shah.
- In 1973, a Boeing 727 was purchased for the shah, with the $5 million down payment being taken from the funds of the government planning organization.
- More than $50,000 was spent in 1973 to support the deposed kings of Greece and Afghanistan, both living in Rome, and similar payments continued through 1978. There was also a small educational allowance for the grandson of Haile Selassie, the late emperor of Ethiopia.

The Iranian documents also include 23 vouchers of Chase Manhattan Bank showing that $1,880,775 was transferred to the ruler's personal Chase account from the Iranian central bank between June 19, 1950, and April 27, 1960.

A major accusation against the shah by the revolutionary regime has been that he misappropriated government funds for his personal use. It also has charged that he plundered the country by sending money abroad.

However, one difficulty in proving wrongdoing has been that the Iranian budget contained substantial overt allocations to the royal family. It was not clear from the Chase vouchers whether the money transfers were from this royal fund or from some other source.

Reports of Torture

By far the largest number of documents in the 480 pages submitted in support of the extradition motion dealt with torture during the monarch's reign.

These included a doctor's deposition describing how a report on torture by four other physicians had been sent to the shah. The document, which apparently was introduced for the purpose of showing that the shah had personal knowledge of abuses, described head injuries suffered by prisoners during torture.

Other documents consisted of personal testimony by torture victims or their relatives.

Another investigative report included in the material accused the shah of "swindling, illegal assignment . . . and breach of trust" in handling land once owned by his father, Reza Khan.

Basis for the charge was a 1941 charter that the investigators said proved the lands were to be "gifted . . . to the people." Ten years later, however, the inquiry showed the shah decided he would sell the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Somalian Leader Says U.S. Offers Little for Berbera Base Use

By Victor Perry

MOGADISHU, Somalia (IHT) — President Mohammed Siad Barre of Somalia says that the United States has yet to offer any real recompense for the requested use of the Soviet-built air and naval base at Berbera, which dominates the entrance to the Gulf.

"Frankly, we are not happy," Mr. Siad Barre said during a two-and-a-half-hour interview granted as negotiations for U.S. use of Berbera were reported to be entering a critical phase. "There is agreement in principle and we *have accepted* what the Americans have requested. But they have offered nothing tangible in return. We have asked for assistance in various fields — economic, diplomatic and defense. But thus far we have received no sound reply.

IHT SPECIAL REPORT

"It seems that they would have liked us to give them a military facility without any meaningful cooperation. We are not so sophisticated that we have a language that means two things at once."

The Berbera base was built by the Soviet Union before Somalia broke with the Russians in 1977 over their support of Ethiopia in the Ogaden dispute.

Little Concern

Mr. Siad Barre voiced little concern over the possibility of an aggressive Soviet-Ethiopian reaction to U.S. use of Berbera. "Somalia is a sovereign country," he said. "The Russians have no right to tell us what to do. In any event, they will not react to Berbera. As for the Ethiopians — who are they? Without the Russians and Cubans they are only talk." He said that Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader, "threatens to sweep the Americans out of Berbera and the United States takes him seriously. Here, he's nothing. His threats are Soviet threats, so it's up to the United States to reply, not us."

He added: "We don't understand U.S. reluctance. So far, Berbera is creating only trouble for us, with no benefits. We have made a clear choice. Let America make a clear choice."

Big Word, Big Country

Somalia sympathizes strongly with the Somali guerrillas fighting Ethiopia, a Soviet ally, in the Ogaden desert, although it has given in to Western concerns about a direct war between Somalia and Ethiopia by agreeing to pursue aspirations to the Ogaden only by peaceful means. But Mr. Siad Barre appeared guarded about renewing this commitment and agreeing not to give U.S. arms to the Somali guerrillas.

"Three years ago, I signed just such a document," he said. "I believed that the big word of a big country would be honored. I withdrew my support for the guerrillas. Then I got nothing. Now we have new talks, new delegations. I don't understand this system."

He said that he could easily define his position regarding Somali-populated territories in neighboring countries, a position that continues to worry Western countries: "We have plenty of land. But there are two matters of principle which must be resolved. First, self-determination must apply to all peoples in the world. Secondly, Somali peoples under colonial rule, just like any others in the world, deserve the right to freedom . . .

"In Djibouti, we supported the Somalis in their struggle. When they gained independence, we were the first to recognize it. We are grateful to the French people for granting them independence. I have counseled the Djiboutians to retain their friendship with the French.

"Ethiopia is a colonial power, pure and simple. It divided Africa with the Europeans nearly a hundred years ago. In Haile Selassie's time, the West at least had the excuse of a common strategic orientation with him. But now? As recently as 1956, Ethiopia occupied another part of western Somalia. Now, western Somalia must be decolonized. This is a colonial problem.

"Kenya's Somali population, on the other hand, is *a colonial heritage, a different category,*" he continued. "In 1963, the British ignored the results of a pre-independence referendum in the Northern Frontier District — 87.6 percent of the population voted to join Somalia — and unilaterally attached the district to Kenya. The Kenyans aren't responsible for this. Today, we have similar national interests, and we need wisdom and good will to find an honorable solution."

Meeting Arranged

Last September, Saudi Arabia organized a meeting between Mr. Siad Barre and President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya to seek a solution. "I saw him; we didn't talk," Mr. Siad Barre said. "But we've met often and I know him. The problem requires more careful preparation."

Mr. Siad Barre said that one of his greatest problems is the influx of refugees from the Ogaden. There were 1.2 million at last count, he said.

"It is up to the world to understand the deep reason for the problem," he added. "These people need humanitarian aid. For our part, we have deprived our own population to feed them. We don't understand *why the world ignores them.*

"We have the world's biggest refugee problem, yet everyone talks about Cambodia. Normally, it would be shameful to take food from the world, because we have adequate land and water resources. But we are so preoccupied with our own survival that we cannot both maintain our country and feed the refugees with our own means."

Inter-Arab Affairs

Choosing his words carefully, Mr. Siad Barre was cautious and brief about inter-Arab affairs.

Asked why Somalia was one of the few Arab League members that did not break diplomatic relations with Cairo after Egypt signed a peace agreement with Israel, he said: "Friendship is a matter of principle. You can't marry today and divorce tomorrow. We have long-standing relations with Egypt. I have no convincing reason to break them, and I don't expect to in the future."

Mr. Siad Barre recently introduced a new constitution and established a parliament. Asked if the West was pressuring him for additional democratization, he said: "In 1974 we had a severe drought. For six *months we had no assistance. We mobilized every* person, truck and teacher in the country in order to feed the starving. Could I have done that if a few merchants were running the country?

"Somali democratization should fit Somali circumstances and reflect our character. Our socialist system derives from the fact that we are backward. It preserves our traditions, our customary law."

Inside

WEEKEND: *The Medicis reclaim Florence.* *Britain's Ska dancing mania crosses channel.* Page 7W.

...er Bars ...de Stake Olympics

...HINGTON, March 28 ... President Carter barred ...ms today from doing any ... with the Soviet Union in ...tion with the Moscow Summer ...ympics.

Carter directed Commerce ...ry Philip Klutznick to prohibit ...orts to the Soviet Union "of ...ods or technology" in con... with the Summer Games, ... prohibit payments in any ...lated to the Games. The ...ler may prevent the U.S. televi... network NBC from broadcasting ...Games.

...White House said that Mr. ...ook the steps "to make clear ... government's firm oppo... participation in the Mos... Summer Games" because of ...iet intervention in Afghani...

Medicine Excepted

...der Mr. Carter's order, U.S. ...s firms, as well as individu... be prohibited from sending ...g to Russia — except medi... if the items are connected to ...Olympics. The order covers ev... not shipped within 48 ... and extends through Aug. 3, ...the Olympics end.

...is order, Mr. Carter directed ...mmerce Department to deny ...ding licenses for goods and ...logy to be shipped to the ...ics, to revoke any licenses al... issued if the items have not ...shipped, and to require li... for everything that is not ...vered by federal order. "No ...censes will be granted," Mr. ...said.

...also ordered the department ...obibit other transactions and ...nts associated with all ...so-related exports."

Network Payments

...mong other transactions, the ...will bar NBC from making ...r payments or exports under ...ntracts relating to the U.S. ...sion rights for the Olympic ...s," the White House said.

...y Powell, the White House ...secretary, also appeared to ...k the hopes of some U.S. ath... to compete in the Moscow ...s. A group representing the ...es has suggested that they par... in the Olympic events but ...t the associated ceremonies. ...is not possible under the rules ...U.S. Olympic Committee for ...letes to participate in the ...pics outside a national team," ...owell said.

...said that Mr. Carter could ...ill other measures against the ...Union, such as a bar on all ...can travel in that country, ...ir as passports for individual ...can citizens are concerned," ...owell said, "that is perhaps ...st practical approach and one ...esident indicated to the U.S. ...r athletes that he would ...not have to deal with."

Thousands Flee City

Cease-Fire Attempt Fails in Chad Capital

PARIS, March 24 (AP) — Factional fighting in the Chadian capital of Ndjamena continued today for the seventh day and thousands of persons fled the city. A commission failed to arrange a cease-fire between the two main Moslem factions.

Mortar fire began at dawn, after a relatively quiet night, followed by heavy exchanges of artillery, machinegun and small arms fire, according to reports reaching Paris.

The International Red Cross announced it had asked the main rival Moslem leaders, President Goukouni Oueddei and Defense Minister Hissene Habre, to halt the fighting for 48 hours to allow evacuation of civilians.

A provincial governor in Cameroon estimated that at least 30,000 refugees from Ndjamena have crossed the Chari River into Cameroon. Thousands of others have fled to the Chadian hinterlands.

Ndjamena city center has been badly damaged, according to French military sources, and water and electricity supplies have been cut.

A cease-fire commission, made up of delegations from both Moslem factions, France, Egypt, the Saudi Arabian charge d'affaires, and Imam Ibrahim Moussa, head of Chad's Moslem community, has failed to agree on a cease-fire, the news agency Agence France-Press reported from Ndjamena.

[France flew two teams of military surgeons today to Chad, where doctors were overwhelmed by the number of persons wounded, United Press International reported from Paris. The Defense Ministry said the medical teams were requested by Chadian authorities.]

AFP reported that more than 1,000 wounded have been treated by the Red Cross or the French military installation near the airport.

Justice Minister Djona Golo was quoted by AFP as saying that Chadians who had not been aligned with the president are now rallying behind him to repel what they see as the defense minister's attempt to expand his area of influence in the country.

Mr. Golo said that since January, Mr. Habre's forces have moved into several areas in the eastern and central part of the country, far from his home territory near the Sudanese border, AFP reported.

The agency said leaders of Mr. Habre's force's contend that the action was necessary to put an end to what they called the "provocations" of Interior Minister Mahamat Abba Said, who has allied his pro-Libyan forces with Mr. Goukouni.

The Christian forces of Col. Wadal Abdel-Kader Kamoogue has moved to the outskirts of the capital and are battering Mr. Habre's troops from the flank, AFP reported.

Mr. Golo, a southern Christian, accused Mr. Habre of being responsible for the failure of the new government of national unity to implement the reconciliation agreement signed last year in Nigeria.

The 1,100-man French military force stationed in Chad is under orders from Paris to stay out of the fighting.



United Press International

VISIT IN NEW DELHI — Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India meet Friday in New Delhi, two days after India gave full diplomatic status to the PLO. At an airport ceremony, Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao affirmed India's support for a Palestinian Arab state.

6 Suspects Arrested

Police in Genoa Kill 4 Alleged Terrorists

By Henry Tanner

ROME, March 28 (NYT) — Italian police shot and killed four members of the Red Brigades terrorist organization today in a pre-dawn swoop on an apartment in Genoa and arrested six other suspected terrorists in coordinated operations in Turin and some smaller cities of northern Italy.

Officials described the shoot-out and the arrests as a major development in the fight against terrorism. The Genoa column of the Red Brigades has been one of the most active units of the terrorist movement in the country for the last several years.

The terrorists engaged the Carabinieri in a firefight, according to the police. The apartment had been under surveillance for some time.

Anonymous callers claiming to speak for the Red Brigades later told a Genoa newspaper that the four persons killed were members of the organization.

"We will kill 10 Carabinieri for every one of them," a caller told an editor of Il Secolo XIX Nuovo. Another caller told the newspaper that if it published the names of the Carabinieri involved they would be killed.

One of the Carabinieri involved in the shootout was wounded, and his name was published in the newspapers. The Carabinieri are an elite paramilitary police corps which has played the principal role in the fight against terrorism.

The four killed were three men and a young woman who owned the apartment. She was identified as Anna Maria Ludman, a teacher and daughter of an army captain, who was described by neighbors as having led an apparently uneventful, discreet life. Police did not identify the men.

The Carabinieri found automatic weapons and handguns of various calibers in Miss Ludman's apartment, as well as explosives, detonators and fuses for the manufacture of handmade bombs.

Also in the apartment were lists containing the names of magistrates, politicians, police officials and journalists with observations about their daily movements and habits written into the margin, the police said. The names apparently were those of potential victims for the terrorists. False identity papers also were found.

Later in the day, several hundred policemen erected dozens of roadblocks in Genoa and inspected identity papers of passersby, drivers and bus passengers.

Genoa has been one of the four Italian cities hardest hit by political terrorism; the others are Turin, Milan and Rome. The Genoa column of the Red Brigades has been regarded as one of the best organized terrorist units in the country.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Court Rejects Interim Measures on France

LUXEMBOURG, March 28 (Reuters) — The European Court to refused to order temporary measures against France in its "lamb war" Britain. It rejected a request from the EEC Commission in Brussels fo interim injunction against France for flouting the court ruling last Sept ber that it must lift restrictions on its imports of cheaper British lamb.

EEC officials said the court decided there was no point in renewing own ruling, and that it was up to France to abide by it. The court's a cate general earlier this week called on the commission to explain wh has done to persuade France to apply the ruling.

The case against France still remains, but the court may not rule a on it for several months.

Tito's Condition Believed Stabilized

BELGRADE, March 28 (UPI) — President Tito's doctors, in one of shortest and least specific medical bulletins in weeks, said today that shal Tito was in serious condition and that intensive methods of treat were being continued.

His condition apparently stabilized after doctors changed anti treatment against pneumonia. The treatment was said to have include of an experimental drug, Moxalactam, which Eli Lilly and Co. said it supplied to Yugoslavia. The doctors have not mentioned the pneum since Wednesday, when they said it appeared to be showing signs of ing.

Marshal Tito, 87, is suffering from kidney failure, heart problems other complications following the amputation of his left leg Jan. 20.

Argentina Says It May Buy Soviet Uranium

BUENOS AIRES, March 28 (UPI) — The chief of the Argentine At Energy Commission said last night that restrictions in a new U.S. law force Argentina to buy enriched uranium from other countries, incl the Soviet Union.

Commission President Carlos Castro Madero said it had not been d ed whether Argentina would continue receiving uranium from the U States when the terms of the 1978 nuclear non-proliferation act go effect on Sunday. "Alternative suppliers would be France, West Ger or the Soviet Union," he said.

Two Argentine officials finished four days of talks with the Soviet U yesterday for on cooperation in nuclear energy, including the possibil Argentina buying enriched uranium from Moscow. It was the first delegation sent by a Latin American nation to Moscow.

Marcos Sends Personal Apology to Pinoche

MANILA, March 28 (UPI) — President Ferdinand Marcos of the Phi pines instructed a special envoy today to convey his personal apolog President Augusto Pinochet for the cancellation of the Chilean le visit here.

A statement from the presidential palace said the Philippine ambas to the United States, Eduardo Romualdez, would leave tomorrow for tiago carrying a letter from Mr. Marcos explaining why Gen. Pino visit was scrapped last weekend.

After Mr. Marcos canceled the visit at the last minute, he said foreign terrorists had entered Manila to assassinate Gen. Pinochet an officials. Gen. Pinochet, who was in Fiji when he received Mr. Ma cable canceling the visit, returned to Santiago and threatened to diplomatic ties with the Philippines.

2 Killed in Shooting in Korean Border Zon

SEOUL, March 28 (AP) — North Korean infiltrators fired on Korean guards in the Demilitarized Zone, killing one and wounding er, the United Nations Command said today. The command said th South Koreans returned the fire and killed one of the infiltrators.

Informed military sources said that at least three North Koreans ing South Korean Army uniforms, were spotted by the South Kor guarding the portion of the zone controlled by the UN command sources said that North Korean-made weapons and gear were reco from the slain infiltrator.

Three North Korean frogmen were killed 12 miles northwest of last Sunday, and a ship believed to be a North Korean spy boat was off the east coast Tuesday, according to South Korean reports that denied in Pyongyang.

Japan Appoints Its First Woman Envoy

TOKYO, March 28 (UPI) — For the first time, Japan has appo woman ambassador, government officials said today.

Nobuko Takahashi, the director of the Labor Ministry's Wom Minorities Bureau, will be formally installed tomorrow as the amb to Denmark, the officials said. A graduate of the Tokyo Women tian College, Mrs. Takahashi joined the Labor Ministry in 1947 and as assistant director general of the International Labor Organization 1976 to 1978, when she retired.

She has directed the Women and Minorities Bureau since then.

Taipei Opposes U.S., British Arms for Chi

TAIPEI, March 28 (AP) — A Taiwanese military spokesman said that the sale by the United States and Britain of arms and military a ment to China would jeopardize the military balance in the Taiwan and security in the region.

Maj. Gen. Chen Kan-wei's remarks followed a U.S. decision nonlethal military equipment to China, including C-130 transport and helicopters. Britain wants to sell sophisticated weapons to Peking.

He said that it was not true that "transports, radars and communica equipment are not weapons," and added that the Soviet Union's mi superiority over China was so great that limited arms sales to Peking not help it against the Russians.

Sadat Sees Carter Talks Leading to Summit

CAIRO, March 28 (UPI) — President Anwar Sadat said today he thought his talks next month in Washington with President Carter on Palestinian autonomy could result in a three-way summit between Israel, Egypt and the United States.

Asked whether he expected to make a return trip to Washington for such a summit after his separate talks with Mr. Carter, he said, "This will materialize, I think, if we reach an agreement and we want to sign it."

He said he would repeat the trip 10 times if it would secure an agreement with Israel.

President Sadat is scheduled to meet President Carter on April 8 and 9. Mr. Carter is to meet with Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel on April 15 and 16.

Israel's five-man negotiating team in the Palestinian autonomy talks with Egypt and the United States returned to Israel today.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who attended his first round of talks, said he did not consider the May 26 date — set as a goal for completion of the talks — as an "ultimate deadline" but rather as a flexible target date.

But Mr. Sadat said he considered the May 26 date as a deadline.

"It (the May 26 date) should be met, otherwise a new situation will arise as I said before," Mr. Sadat said.

However, the chief Egyptian negotiator, Premier Mustapha Khalil, said yesterday that he agreed with the Israelis that the May 26 date should be regarded as a "positive incentive," not a fixed deadline. It was the first time an Egyptian official had publicly said there was any flexibility in the date set for completion of the talks.

Implying his unhappiness with the current stalemate in the 10-month-old Palestinian autonomy negotiations, Mr. Sadat said: "Let us hope everything will be brighter. I have always been optimistic, and I am still optimistic."

Mr. Sadat made the comments at a news conference after a one-hour meeting with special U.S. envoy Sol Linowitz to review the outcome of yesterday's negotiating session in Alexandria, Egypt.

A communique issued at the end of yesterday's talks with Mr. Khalil and the chief Israeli negotiator, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, indicated that little progress had been made.

The autonomy negotiations are bogged down on several issues, including the powers of a projected Palestinian self-governing authority in the occupied Jordan River West Bank and Gaza Strip, the status of East Jerusalem, the establishment of Jewish settlements in the two regions and the concept of security as Israel defines it.

Since they signed the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty in Washington a year ago, Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin have met five times.

Landslide Kills 62 Turks

ANKARA, March 28 (AP) — An avalanche of soil, loosened by heavy rain and floods, buried several mud huts of Ayvazhaci village in the Kayseri province of central Turkey today, killing at least 62 persons, government officials reported. They said rescue workers were searching the rubble for survivors.

They Assail Junta's Handling of Violence

3 Salvador Ministers Resign in Protest

SAN SALVADOR, March 28 (AP) — Three senior members of El Salvador's government, including an architect of its sweeping land reform plan, have quit and left the country to protest the regime's inability to halt the political violence that has taken at least 27 lives in the past two days.

Economics Minister Oscar Menjivar, Education Minister Eduardo Colindre and Deputy Agriculture Minister Jorge Villacorta left yesterday after submitting their resignations to the military-civilian junta because, they said, it was unable to stop repression.

There was no comment from the junta, which is struggling with a rising tide of violence from both the left and right.

Mr. Menjivar, a Christian Democrat, and Mr. Villacorta, an independent, went to Costa Rica, while Mr. Colindre, a Christian Democrat, went to Mexico. The Christian Democrats are the chief political supporters of the junta, and two of its three civilian members are leaders of the party.

Mr. Villacorta helped draft the land redistribution program initiated by the government nearly three weeks ago to divide large farms among the peasants.

A U.S. land reform expert said that the government has expropriated 50 to 60 percent of this Central American nation's largest estates. But it was not yet clear whether the authorities would move quickly enough in taking over smaller farms to defuse mounting tensions, he said.

National Guard sources reported two major clashes between guardsmen and leftist guerrillas Wednesday and Thursday. The sources said that 16 guerrillas and one soldier were killed. Ten more fatalities came in isolated shooting incidents across the country, the sources said.

Meanwhile, thousands continued to file past the coffin of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero. His body lay in state in the Metropolitan Cathedral, where he will be buried after a funeral Mass on Sunday.

The archbishop, an outspoken critic of the military and defender of the nation's poor, was killed Monday by a sharpshooter's bullet fired through the open doors of a hospital chapel where he was preparing to say Mass.

The government said that its investigation had turned up no leads so far. Church and U.S. Embassy officials said that the slaying appeared to be the work of a professional assassin.

Iran Details Shah's Financial Dealings

(Continued from Page 1)

land and take the funds received for himself.

Also among the documents are the Tehran district attorney's charges that Savak, the state intelligence and security organization, had an 80-percent interest in a multimillion-dollar real estate development approved by the shah on Kish Island in the Gulf. The remaining 20 percent in the development, which was to serve as a luxury resort, was held by the Iranian Development Bank.

In his summary, the district attorney maintains that the use of state funds for such a purpose was illegal.

President of the Kish Development Organization's board of directors was the late Asadollah Alam, minister of the shah's court and a close personal adviser to the ruler. Minutes of a Feb. 26, 1976, board meeting note: "His Imperial Majesty has ordered that immediately, two separate villas shall be erected for Princess Farahnaz and Prince Ali Reza [the shah's children.]"

The Iranian submission contained additional information on the controversial January, 1976, disclosure that Marion Javits, wife of Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., had been employed by a New York public relations firm, Ruder & Finn, to handle a $500,000 Iranian contract.

According to one of the documents in the submission, in February, 1975, the shah wrote to his premier that he had no objection to employing the senator's wife.

"You may decide yourself," he wrote, but a subsequent letter from an aide added: "His Imperial Majesty pointed out that 'owing to the fact that they are Jews, it shall be taken sub rosa'."

On Monday, the day after the deposed Iranian ruler left Panama for Egypt, the Khomeini regime's lawyer delivered an 11-page summary of the extradition material to the Panamanian Foreign Ministry.

Process Now Halted

The investigative reports, with the evidence supporting them, were to be presented as the extradition effort proceeded. The process reportedly came to a halt with the former shah's departure.

Inquiries by the government into corruption under the shah have been hampered by lack of a complete set of documents that would trace the flow of funds in and out of Iran under the shah's reign.

There have been reports from Tehran officials that the shah and his entourage removed three planeloads of material, including documents from his personal safe, when he left Iran in January of last year. There have been other reports that bank records in Tehran were burned.

At the same time, lack of U.S. congressional interest in pursuing an independent investigation so far has ruled out access to U.S. bank records, which are thought to include an extensive record of transactions involving the shah and his family.

Senate Panel to Report On Relations With Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

that the shah was concerned about matters relating to his stay in Panama and his ability to communicate with his children in this country and with his American doctors. The administration, hoping his departure would ease the hostage crisis, agreed to meet his requests, they said.

The administration has not made public a full list of the understandings, but has described them as including a willingness to look favorably on a request from the shah to return for emergency medical treatment. When the shah decided to leave Panama last Sunday for Cairo, he did not ask to come to the United States, White House officials have said.

MacBride in Tehran

TEHRAN, March 28 (Reuters) — Former Irish Foreign Minister Sean MacBride has arrived in Iran at the invitation of the government, raising speculation that his proposal for an independent commission of inquiry to help solve the hostage crisis might be revived.

Mr. MacBride, who was last in Iran in December, said he had yet to meet with Mr. Bani-Sadr, whom he said had issued the invitation for him to return. In the meantime, he declined to give any information on the purpose of his visit, which he said would last until Monday.

Escaped Envoys Sue Iran

WASHINGTON, March 28 (WP) — Three U.S. diplomats who escaped from Tehran in late January with Canadian help filed a $110-million damage suit in U.S. District Court yesterday against Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and student militants in connection with the Nov. 4 takeover of the embassy.

The diplomats, who were joined in the suit by four of their relatives, contend that they were deprived of their civil rights and effectively placed under false arrest when they were forced to hide with the Canadians after militants took over the embassy.

The suit was filed by Mark Lijek and his wife, Cora, who were with the consular section at the embassy; their parents; and Lee Schatz, the agriculture attache. In a related development, two servicemen and a foreign service officer released by the militants in November joined a damage suit brought in federal court by two other servicemen released at the same time.

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Elevator Plunges In South Africa; 31 Miners Killed

ORKNEY, South Africa, March 28 (AP) — Officials blamed a freak mechanical failure today for the deaths of 31 miners whose elevator cage plunged to the bottom of a mine shaft at the world's largest gold mine.

John Eplett, manager of the Vaal Reefs mine, which produces a tenth of the gold extracted in South Africa, said that the mine hoist fell 7,500 feet at about 160 miles an hour in the accident yesterday. A local newspaper calculated that it took 36 seconds for the cage to hit bottom.

The two-deck elevator cage has a capacity of 40 miners. Mr. Eplett said that the hoist apparently jammed against the shaft wall as it began its descent. It jerked free, but in the meantime the hoist cable had been piling up above the lift. Suddenly freed, the cage dropped abruptly.

Mr. Eplett said that this sudden strain apparently broke the bridle, the mechanism that connects the hoist to the cable.

38 Are Dead, 101 Missing In North Sea Rig Disaster

(Continued from Page 1)

yards away. The steel gangway that had connected the Edda platform with the Alexander Kielland was removed during a gale yesterday, leaving the larger platform undamaged when the Alexander Kielland capsized. The Edda platform, which itself houses 85 oil workers in its own dormitory, was evacuated, however, until rescue efforts are ended and the wreckage of the Alexander Kielland is towed away.

The accident occurred during the storm at 6:30 p.m. yesterday shortly after many of the men aboard the floating hotel had gathered in its movie room waiting for the evening's entertainment to begin. One of the survivors, British worker Tony Sylvester, told reporters in Stavanger that he and about 85 other men were in the room "when there was this almighty crack."

"We rolled over to one side," he said, "and then this crack was followed by another one. This time she went over," listing at about a 45-degree angle and throwing people and objects wildly about. "There was chaos," Mr. Sylvester said. "Oxygen bottles and things were flying about everywhere and everybody was struggling to get out."

In the darkness, he and other survivors recounted, men clambered out of various rooms up the steep incline to the top of the tilting rig. "Everyone climbed to the top who could make it and just clung on," said Mr. Sylvester. "We were at 45 degrees for about 15 minutes and everyone thought that was it, then she went all the way over and everyone was in the sea."

Most of those who survived apparently found rafts and lifeboats bobbing around them in the heaving waves and managed to right them and get inside. Hours later, Mr. Sylvester and others in one of the boats were winched up to safety by the crew of a Royal Air Force helicopter.

Safety Procedures

The accident happened too quickly for the workers to follow the life-saving drills they repeat every time they go out to a rig for a normal shift of 14 consecutive days of half-on, half-off work.

Although some survivors and Norwegian newspapers speculated that the two sharp cracks were explosions or that the broken leg was caused by improper refitting work, Phillips and Norwegian government officials said they did not know what caused the accident. The high seas were not nearly so rough as the four-year-old rig was built to withstand.

Norwegian officials said the Alexander Kielland was due to be moved back to Stavanger in a few days to be converted back into a drilling platform. Its derrick was still attached to the top of the platform, which some survivors speculated could have made it easier to capsize.

At an extraordinary meeting this morning in Oslo, the Cabinet ordered a special commission to begin an investigation into the accident next week. Premier Odvar Nordli went to Stavanger, where the survivors were taken to hospitals and hotels, and was briefed on the rescue effort.

Tass Denounces Iranian Claim Of Afghan Talks

MOSCOW, March 28 (AP) — Tass has denounced an assertion by Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, the Iranian foreign minister, that the Kremlin had agreed in principle to talks with Iran and other nations in the region in an effort to stop the fighting in Afghanistan.

Tass said yesterday it found Mr. Ghotbzadeh's assertions "strange, to say the least," and "mildly speaking [a] free interpretation."

Mr. Ghotbzadeh said Tuesday that Iran proposed the regional talks more than two weeks ago, and indicating that the discussions should also involve Pakistan, the Soviet Union, the Afghan government, Afghan rebels, and perhaps China.

He said further that the Soviet ambassador to Iran had relayed Moscow's acceptance of the principle of such negotiations, which would be aimed at a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and guarantees of territorial integrity and neutrality for it.

Tass acknowledged that Mr. Ghotbzadeh had spoken with the Soviet ambassador, Vladimir Vinogradov, but said: "Nothing resembling the present statement of the Iranian minister had been concerted nor could be concerted at them." Tass reiterated the Kremlin's position that Soviet troops will not be withdrawn from Afghanistan until what it called "outside aggression" ceases.

17 Peasants Slain By Paraguayans, Brazilian Alleges

SAO PAULO, March 28 (UPI) — Paraguayan troops and civilian vigilantes hunted and killed at least 17 peasants who were on their way to present complaints to President Alfredo Stroessner, a Brazilian legislator charged yesterday.

The Paraguayan government, which said that the peasants had hijacked a bus and robbed passengers, claimed that only 10 were killed. But Marcos Ribeiro, a Sao Paulo state deputy and lawyer, said that the peasants were trying to reach Asuncion to speak to Gen. Stroessner.

Mr. Ribeiro, who went to Paraguay as representative of Clamor, a church-linked body that promotes human rights in South America, said that 21 peasants from the Acaray-mi settlement near the Brazilian border boarded an Asuncion-bound bus on the night of March 7, but did not rob the two other passengers.

After 60 miles, he said, the bus was stopped by customs police and the peasants fled. As many as 1,000 troops and civilian vigilantes, many of them small landowners and store owners, hunted them the next day, Mr. Ribero reported, and on the morning of March 9 the peasants were surrounded and shot.

Bishop in U.S. Would Replace Slipyj

Pope Names Successor in Ukrainian Po

ROME, March 28 (NYT) — Pope John Paul II named Archbishop Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky yesterday as the potential successor to the head of the Ukrainian branch of the Roman Catholic Church. The move reflected the pope's preference for a candidate who satisfied personal as well as doctrinal and diplomatic standards.

Archbishop Lubachivsky, 66, was the subject of a dispute when he was chosen by the pope last year to lead the Ukrainian church in the United States.

The archbishop, who would succeed Cardinal Jozef Slipyj, 88, in case of the cardinal's death or retirement, has won the pope's confidence as a scholar who specializes in fine points of liturgy and as a subtle tactician who showed promise for convincing many in the fiercely anti-Soviet Ukrainian hierarchy that the Vatican was correct in pursuing detente with the Russians.

Like many Ukrainian clerics who fled the Soviet Union after the command by Stalin in 1946 that the church be absorbed into the Russian Orthodox Church, Archbishop Lubachivsky has lived under Communist rule and believes in the need for negotiations without co missing on principles. It is an ence that he shares with the who was an archbishop in Pol

This bond was cited as on son for the pope's choice archbishop six months ago a of the 1.5 million American U ian Catholics. It was also be to be a factor in the pontiff's sion to call on the archbish Philadelphia during the pap to the United States last fall.

In a brief address at the V the pope said that Archbish bachivsky will be co-adjutor, sistant, with the right to s Cardinal Slipyj as archbish Lvov.

Archbishop Lubachivsky garded as a moderate nati who is expected to go along the Vatican's policy of d Sources said that this polic been sharply criticized in th by more militant Ukrainian lic prelates and particularly by dinal Slipyj, who spent 18 ye Soviet prison camps. The ca has lived at the Vatican sin was released from a camp in Si and expelled from the Soviet in 1963, as a goodwill gest Pope John XXIII.

Relationship With Curia

In addition, the sources Archbishop Lubachivsky m expected to work closely wi Curia, the Vatican's adminis organization. Some other dates would insist on more pendence from Rome, the s added.

When he was appointed Philadelphia post, several Ukr an Catholic prelates criticize move in a letter to the pope signed that it was up to the Ukr ian Catholic clergy, and n pope, to fill the position Ukrainian church is disper North America, Europe and America.

U.S. Asks Firms to Defer Price Increases

(Continued from Page 1)

billion in supplemental appropriations.

Mr. Russell did not say which firms or industries were planning big price increases next week. However, he said the council's day-to-day contacts with dozens of corporations had convinced officials that such a move was being planned. The agency last week listed several key industries that it said were raising prices more rapidly than would be considered normal, including airlines, paper producers, cement makers, hotels, food processors and retailers.

Arthur Burns, the former Federal Reserve Board chairman, criticized Mr. Carter's new anti-inflation policy and called for repeal of the 1969 law authorizing the credit controls that the president has imposed.

Mr. Burns said yesterday that the 1969 legislation had put "dictatorial power" in the hands of the Fed.

Carter Rebukes Mobil Oil

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP) — President Carter rebuked Mobil Oil Corp. today for what he called its refusal to refund $45 million it overcharged customers in three months of last year.

Beginning what White House aides predicted would be a growing presidential persuasion campaign to hold down prices, Mr. Carter said Mobil's refusal to cut back price increases is "difficult for me to understand . . . at a time when [industry] compliance with voluntary restraints is so important" to the anti-inflation effort.

In response, Mobil charged that the rebuke was "politically motivated."

"On the very day the president has made his charges," Mobil said in a statement, "a Mobil director met with the president's representatives in an effort to resolve this dispute, and it was the president's representatives who rejected Mobil's efforts to cooperate with [the administration's anti-inflation] program."

The Council on Wage and Price Stability last month announced that Mobil and 10 other smaller refiners had violated the price standard in the third quarter of 1979. Mobil, the nation's seventh-largest refiner, appealed the ruling.

Michael Gelb, a council spokesman, said Mobil had declined to take any corrective action to compensate for the violation. He said the administration had asked Mobil to reduce its gasoline prices by 3 cents a gallon for 90 days to refund the alleged overcharge.

2 Malaysians Hung Amid World Protests

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, March 28 (Reuters) — Two men convicted of illegal possession of arms were hanged at dawn today amid international and local pleas for clemency.

Law Thin Wah, 25, and Chua Boon Heng, 26, whose appeals were rejected last year, were hanged at Pudu Prison. The International Commission of Jurists and the London-based Amnesty International appealed for clemency following the hanging of five men earlier this month under Malaysia's 1975 Internal Security Act, which has 46 other persons facing the death penalty.



Associated Press

FATAL CRASH — Mary Jane Martin of rural Chambersburg, Pa., is led away from the wreckage of the helicopter that her husband was piloting when the aircraft plunged and crashed into their house Thursday afternoon. The husband, Glen Martin, was killed, and their 5-year-old son, Adam, was injured. Also injured was a youth not related to the Martins.

Dormant Since 1857

Washington Volcano Spews Steam, Ash

By Wallace Turner

MAPLE FLATS, Wash., March 28 (NYT) — Mount St. Helens, a 9,677-foot volcano in the Cascade Range of southwest Washington that has been dormant for 123 years, spewed forth clouds of steam and ash yesterday in what scientists called the first stages of an eruption. This followed a week of rumbling earthquakes that have severely shaken the mountain and the surrounding countryside.

No injuries or property damage was reported, but more than 400 loggers, forest rangers and other residents of the sparsely populated mountain, as well as the village of Spirit Lake at the base of the north slope, were evacuated today as a precaution.

The United States Geological Survey announced that a team of scientists had been sent to the peak 50 miles northeast of Portland, Ore., to assess the hazard. No lava was seen, but part of the crater's rim collapsed and witnesses who flew over the peak told of dark clouds of ash venting from the abyss and pouring down the mountain sides.

Lighter ash borne by high winds was reported to have fallen in communities as far as 25 miles away.

Mount St. Helens last erupted in 1857, an event witnessed by the explorer John Fremont, who told of snows turned black with soot and ash that drifted 50 miles from the peak. The last volcano to erupt in the continental United States was California's Mount Lassen, which did so periodically from 1914 to 1917.

Officials and reporters who flew over Mount St. Helens said that a large crack had appeared at the mountain's 7,000-foot level and that the north wall of the peak's 1,000-foot crater had collapsed. Witnesses said the venting began with a roar like a sonic boom; they said the crack appeared and the rim collapsed shortly thereafter.

"Mount St. Helens is in the primary stages of an ash eruption," said Dwight Crandall, a geologist with the United States Geological Survey.

Mr. Crandall explained that volcanic eruptions take two forms in their initial stages: ash eruptions generally accompanied by gas under high pressure, and lava eruptions accompanied by gas under low pressure. But both ash and lava could be spewed out if the eruption reached catastrophic proportions, he said.

More than 250,000 people live in the counties surrounding the peak, but most residents are 20 miles or more from the summit, one of a series of evenly-spaced, volcanic peaks in the Cascades, running roughly north and south about 100 miles inland from the Pacific Coast.

The region's most dramatic eruption, according to geologists, was that of the former mountain called Mazama, which exploded into the sky in about 4600 B.C., creating what is now Crater Lake in southern Oregon.

Mount Rainier, overlooking Seattle, is thought to have erupted in 1410. Mount Shasta in northern California erupted in 1786.

The beginnings of the eruption at Mount St. Helens created no panic, but concern was expressed over its possible extent.

Among those evacuated from the mountain were more than 300 loggers employed by the Weyerhauser Corp., more than 50 forest rangers and members of their families and about 60 Spirit Lake residents, including a group of geophysicists and seismologists who had come from the University of Washington at Seattle earlier this week to record the expected volcanic event.

The scientists had arrived after an almost uninterrupted series of earthquakes had shaken the mountain and the area around its base for several days. Seismographs had registered the temblors at 3.0 to 4.0 on the open-ended Richter scale. An earthquake reading of 4.0 on the scale can cause moderate damage.

A series of more severe earthquakes, one of which registered 4.5 on the Richter scale, racked the mountain before the eruption of the ash. With the area evacuated, scientists said that the principal threat from an eruption would not be from lava but from mudflows caused by melting snow on the mountain slopes.

Such mudflows could pour into three hydroelectric reservoirs on the Lewis River just south of Mount St. Helens, which could cause flooding in the river valley and could swell the Columbia River.

Russia Sends Craft To Orbiting Station

MOSCOW, March 28 (AP) — The Soviet Union reported today the successful launching of another unmanned spacecraft in preparation for remanning the Salyut-6 orbiting station.

Tass said an "automatic transport ship, Progress-8," had been launched "under the program of ensuring further functioning" of the orbiting station. Yesterday, the Soviet newspaper Trud reported that it would not be long before a Soyuz-T transport craft would be launched with a crew on board.

Kennedy Striving, Carter Camp Worried in Wisconsin

By Paul Delaney

MILWAUKEE, March 28 (NYT) — Victories in the New York and Connecticut primaries on Tuesday have intensified the campaign effort of Sen. Edward Kennedy and caused some concern in President Carter's camp over next Tuesday's presidential preferential primary in Wisconsin.

Before the two Eastern elections, Sen. Kennedy had planned only a token attempt for Wisconsin's 75 Democratic delegates, as polls showed him far behind Mr. Carter. He was scheduled to make one pro forma appearance in the state today. He was last in Wisconsin in January.

But yesterday it was decided that, after visits to West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana and Pennsylvania, Sen. Kennedy would make a swing to Wisconsin beginning tomorrow night and continuing through Monday, according to Patrick Lucey, deputy national campaign chairman for the Massachusetts senator.

Campaign workers and officials were buoyed by evidence that some potential crossover voters, who were expected to abandon the Democrats altogether for Rep. John Anderson, R.-Ill., were changing their minds in favor of Sen. Kennedy. Wisconsin law permits voters to cast ballots in either party's primary regardless of their party affiliation.

"New York added a new impetus to our campaign here," said Mr. Lucey, a former governor of the state. But he refused to predict victory. "We started out so far behind, it's almost impossible to catch up, although we worked miracles in New York."

He said the primary victories in the East had spurred debate among the staff on whether to mount a full-scale effort in Wisconsin. Some felt it was too late to change schedules. "I was among those who thought we had to take a chance," Mr. Lucey said. The decision was to give it a try.

Mr. Lucey said he was hopeful that some potential crossovers would now stick with the senator. His optimism was confirmed by dozens of interviews. Harriet McKinney, an artist and mother of four, was typical. She said she had decided at first to vote for Rep. Anderson because she had no confidence in Sen. Kennedy and she could not support Mr. Carter because she disagreed with his policies on the economy, Israel and energy.

"I changed my mind because John Anderson can't be the Republican nominee," she said. "And after the New York primary, there's more of a chance for Kennedy and less for Anderson."

Meanwhile, surrogates continued to campaign for Mr. Carter as his workers fought to counter the Kennedy upsurge. His wife, Rosalynn, toured Wisconsin yesterday; Vice President Walter Mondale was to be there today; and Chip Carter, the president's son, was to campaign today and tomorrow, with Mr. Mondale's son, Ted, holding the fort alone till the election Tuesday.

Curt Wiley, Mr. Carter's Wisconsin campaign coordinator, said he was trying to get more staff members brought in over the weekend.

"We're not in a panic over New York and Connecticut; our program hasn't changed," Mr. Wiley said. "But there is an edge among workers that wasn't there before Tuesday."

He said that in his telephone canvassing he had found no slippage of support because of economic issues. He also said he had found that the reaction among Jews to Mr. Carter's policy on Israel "was calmer than in Chicago" last week. "I'm not saying we'll get the Jewish vote," he added quickly.

There has been no indication of how Mr. Carter's campaign in Wisconsin might be affected by changes in policy on dairy price supports. A little-noticed item in the list of federal budget cuts by the Office of Management and Budget was a shift in policy whereby the supports would be adjusted annually rather than twice a year, saving the government at least $130 million. The shift would cost dairy farmers an equal amount, and Wisconsin is a major dairy state.

Time to Emerge

WASHINGTON, March 28 (LAT) — Mr. Carter's campaign chairman, Robert Strauss, said yesterday he plans to advise the president to emerge from his five-month confinement in the White House and make several "non-political" trips to sell his anti-inflation policies.

"There just comes a time when you have to reconsider this thing," Mr. Strauss said of the president's decision not to campaign for reelection until the U.S. Embassy hostages are released in Iran.

Mr. Strauss said he does not expect the president to take his advice immediately, and at one point he said he did not think Mr. Carter would venture outside Washington for at least two weeks. The Pennsylvania primary, Mr. Carter's next big contest with Sen. Kennedy for the Democratic nomination, is set for April 22.

Still Thinks He Can Beat Reagan

Anderson Resisting Independent Idea

By Dan Balz

WASHINGTON, March 28 (WP) — Money, party loyalty and a nagging belief that the Republican nomination is still his to win are keeping Rep. John Anderson from launching an independent bid for the White House.

If Rep. Anderson chooses that route to the presidency, his advisers say, it is most likely he would not do so until after the Republican convention in July. But events have moved so quickly in the last two weeks that they say a decision could come sooner, possibly by early May.

"The real fail-safe point is after the convention," said Michael MacLeod, Rep. Anderson's campaign manager. "There are any number of junctures between now and then when some action could be taken."

Rep. Anderson and Mr. MacLeod went over the options for an independent candidacy during a strategy session Tuesday in Wisconsin. But they stopped far short of any firm decision. One reason is that despite the urging the Illinois congressman is getting to bolt the party, "we have no accurate fix on how profound the sentiment is for an independent bid," Mr. MacLeod said.

Another reason is that Rep. Anderson and most of his advisers prefer to keep fighting for the Republican nomination.

"Ronald Reagan doesn't have it locked up," said Cliff Brown, Rep. Anderson's research director. "He's damn close. But if he starts losing some of these primaries, it's going to collapse."

Rep. Anderson's advisers believe that Mr. Reagan's money problems — he has spent more than two-thirds of the amount allowed by law for the nominating process — will contribute to the former California governor's decline.

With that in mind, Rep. Anderson and Mr. MacLeod agreed that after next week's primaries in Wisconsin and Kansas, the congressman will concentrate on two things: keeping Mr. Reagan from winning a majority of the delegates in the April 22 Pennsylvania primary and winning the May 6 winner-take-all Indiana primary.

Rep. Anderson failed to qualify for the Pennsylvania ballot, but his advisers believe he can still win a share of the delegates who are running on unpledged slates. They also believe that George Bush's revived candidacy may help keep Mr. Reagan short of a majority there.

Rep. Anderson is expected to devote most of his time to Indiana, where his advisers now hope he can start a winning streak that will climax with victories in California, Ohio and New Jersey on June 3. This, they believe, would give him the nomination.

Only after Rep. Anderson becomes personally convinced that he cannot beat Mr. Reagan is he likely to think about starting an independent candidacy. Even then, he may decide to carry his campaign to the convention in Detroit.

"He is a Republican, he has been all his life," said Daniel Swillinger, a consultant to the campaign. "He feels he's put in an awful lot of energy and that he ought to see it through."

Most of Rep. Anderson's top advisers come from the liberal wing of the party. They share his goal of broadening the party's base and still dream of taking control away from the conservatives, who have dominated since 1964, when Barry Goldwater was the presidential nominee. Most of them will not even describe an independent candidacy as a "third-party" bid, emphasizing instead Rep. Anderson's and their own Republican credentials.

The one person in the campaign described as most favorable to an independent effort is Rep. Anderson's advertising man, R.J. Sami of New York. The other senior advisers are still wrestling with the idea.

"The staff input is essentially factual," said one assistant. "The decision will be made by one person, Anderson, not the staff as a whole. The only unanimous feeling is that whatever he decides to do, the staff will enthusiastically support him."

Rep. Anderson and his advisers are not particularly worried that delaying a decision reduces the number of states where he could get on the ballot as an independent. Even after the Republican convention, he could run in more than 30 states that account for more than 300 Electoral College votes (270 are needed for election).

Pledges to Set Guidelines

N.Y. Court Upholds Euthanasia Ruling

By Shawn G. Kennedy

NEW YORK, March 28 (NYT) — A New York state appeals court ruled unanimously yesterday that a guardian of a terminally ill, comatose patient had the right to end extraordinary measures that keep the patient alive, but only within the bounds of strictly defined procedures.

The Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court upheld a lower-court decision, issued Dec. 6, that permitted the removal of a respirator by the court-appointed guardian of Joseph Charles Fox, a comatose, 83-year-old Roman Catholic brother. Brother Joseph died at a Long Island hospital Jan. 24 while the panel was considering the case.

In stating its position, the appeals court said: "As a matter of constitutional law, a competent adult who is incurably and terminally ill has the right, if he so chooses, not to resist death and to die with dignity.

"We conclude that by standards of logic, morality and medicine the terminally ill should be treated equally, whether competent or incompetent."

Prescribed Procedure

When the prescribed procedure for cutting off life-sustaining measures is observed, the court said, "no participant — either medical or lay — shall be subject to criminal or civil liability."

The appeals court agreed to proceed "in the public interest" to "set guidelines for the future in cases of similar nature." The earlier ruling by Justice Robert Meade of State Supreme Court in Mineola was the first of its kind in New York state.

In yesterday's decision, written by Presiding Justice Milton Mollen, the five-judge panel went further than Justice Meade, who asserted that the individual had the "right to control his own person."

The panel said that it agreed with the "constitutional right to privacy" cited by the New Jersey Supreme Court in its 1976 decision in the case of Karen Ann Quinlan, who had been in a coma with brain damage for almost a year. That court, the state's highest, ruled that life support systems could be removed when there was no reasonable possibility of a return to a cognitive or sapient state.

Still Comatose

Miss Quinlan's father was named her guardian with the express purpose of turning off the respirator. This was done in May, 1976. Miss Quinlan, who is still comatose, is now 26.

In its decision, the appeals panel said that life-support systems could be removed only if doctors certified that the patient was in an irreversible, permanent vegetative coma and that prospects of retaining brain function were extremely remote.

It required that the following steps be taken: that a hospital committee agree with this diagnosis, that a court hearing precede the decision, that the attorney general be notified and that a guardian be appointed to protect the interests of the patient.

The lower court ruling was the result of a petition by the Rev. Philip Eichner, president of the 40-member community of Marianists in Mineola and guardian of Brother Joseph. Father Eichner sought a court order to disconnect the respirator after doctors at Nassau Hospital, where Brother Joseph lapsed into a coma during surgery, had determined that the brother was in an "irreversible vegetative state."

The case of Brother Joseph went to the Appellate Division following an appeal by District Attorney Denis Dillon of Nassau County. Mr. Dillon said that he was considering taking the case to the State Court of Appeals "since the Appellate Division decision binds only the courts within its limited geographical jurisdiction." He has advocated that the issue be resolved by the Legislature.

Father Eichner, a member of the Order of St. Mary, as Brother Joseph was, said that he was pleased with the appellate panel's ruling. The decision to disconnect the respirator had been an agonizing one for the community, he said, but they had been helped by a 1957 statement by Pope Pius XII that "extraordinary measures need not be used to prolong life."

Father Eichner also noted that Brother Joseph had discussed the Quinlan case with members of the order and that during those discussions Brother Joseph said that he did not want extraordinary means used to keep him alive.

But Not for Top Leaders

China Is Planning Forced Retirements

By Jay Mathews

PEKING (WP)—The elderly Chinese leadership has begun to try a forced retirement system to revive an overstaffed and stagnant bureaucracy, but their success may depend upon their agreeing to retire themselves.

For the last 30 years high officials in China have customarily continued to work until their death or complete physical incapacitation. This system has slowed promotions of younger officials and left the government and most large enterprises in the hands of men in their 70s, many without the energy or interest any longer to perform well in their jobs.

The recently completed plenary session of the Communist Party Central Committee has promised to "end the practice of being a lifelong official," but the plan appears to be meeting some resistance.

The average age of the standing committee of the Communist Party Politburo, despite the addition of two relatively young men in their early 60s, remains about 70 years old. The key leader is Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping, who will be 76 in August.

"As for myself, I have already declared that by 1985 I shall become only an adviser or consultant," Mr. Deng has been quoted as saying by a British visitor. "We are going to introduce a retirement system for our officials in China: If it covers me personally, I will be happy to accept it."

Chinese sources report, however, that so far Mr. Deng has agreed only to relinquish what is now his largely ceremonial post as vice premier, keeping his job as vice chairman of the Party Central Committee, where real decisions are made.

Mr. Deng's actual retirement, while at the height of influence in the party and government, would be a remarkable departure from practice over the last 30 years. His retirement statement appears a bit ambiguous, however, and overlooks the fact that by 1985 he will be 81 years old.

The Chinese have been particularly interested in the Japanese system of retiring senior officials but allowing them to maintain contact, along with substantial pay and benefits, as advisors to their successors. Mr. Deng's mention of this system, which would help ease out recalcitrant elder officials, lends it additional weight.

An important editorial in the People's Daily March 10 said: "A good way to pass on experience and to help and guide young officials is to let a group of selected young people move to the forefront, while veteran comrades retreat to the second and third line . . . Veteran comrades are the invaluable treasure of our party and state. This method of establishing the frontline and the second and third lines will benefit them by allowing them to spend much of their time in pondering the major issues of our party and state and to steer them well. This method is also conducive to their health."

Political Motives Seen

Much of the new interest in retirement seems so wrapped up in the political interests of Mr. Deng and his group, however, that lasting reforms may not occur. The March 10 editorial seems to be a justification for Mr. Deng's efforts to promote his proteges, considered here to be relatively young even though in their 60s, to the top leadership and isolate real or potential Deng adversaries, like Hua Guofeng, the current party chairman.

Mr. Hua was appointed personally by the late chairman Mao Tse-tung to assume the leading role in the post-Mao China. The People's Daily editorial called for "The healthy and stable natural evolution of a gradually formed new collective leadership gradually replacing an original collective leadership, and not the isolated and abrupt process of one person replacing another."

It remains to be seen whether Mr. Deng and his elderly colleagues can bring themselves to let others make important decisions, or whether a retirement policy will be forgotten once all the people Mr. Deng wants removed from highest echelons are gone. One reported scheme, to kick Mr. Hua upstairs to the revived post of president, would further saddle the younger man with ceremonial chores, leaving Mr. Deng to make decisions.

Supply Called Perilously Low

Airlift of Rice Seed Sought for Cambodia

By John Burgess

BANGKOK (WP) — With Cambodia's rice planting season only weeks away, relief agencies are proposing an emergency airlift to Phnom Penh of shipments of rice seed long delayed by red tape.

At the same time, plans are hastily being laid to send huge quantities of seed across the Thai border.

Agricultural specialists estimate that Cambodia needs 30,000 metric tons of seed from abroad for its main wet-season rice crop this year. Only a fraction of that has been delivered. Shipment of the rest is being held up by Thai export restrictions.

Provision of seed has been dangerously neglected in favor of food, many people in the aid community feel. If villages have no seed at planting time, the harvest later this year will be lower than expected and Cambodia's efforts toward self-sufficiency in food in 1981 could be jeopardized.

Unicef and the International committee of the Red Cross, the two agencies coordinating the Western relief effort, will request permission soon from the Vietnamese-supported Heng Samrin government to begin air deliveries of seed in early April, assuming Thai export clearance is obtained, relief sources said. Some 10,000 tons could be unloaded in Phnom Penh in 50 days under this plan.

One agency has suggested asking to fly seed directly to Battambang province, once the country's largest producer of rice. Phnom Penh's thinking on these proposals is not known.

Meanwhile, support is growing within UN agencies for a new proposal to the Heng Samrin government to open a truck or rail route from Thailand. Last fall, Phnom Penh vetoed such a plan, apparently fearing that convoys would be attacked when they passed through border zones disputed by guerrillas loyal to the former Khmer Rouge government.

UN officers now are asking their headquarters to approach Phnom Penh at a high level on this question, aid sources said. The plan also could take the form of repairing the rail line linking the two countries. "With a railway, you can move 1,000 tons at a time," said one official.

Some aid workers have speculated that the gravity of the seed shortage might prompt Phnom Penh to drop its long-standing opposition to land transport. If it did so, Vietnamese troops would probably be deployed to secure the 30-mile corridor between the Thai frontier and the market town of Sisophon.

In the past, Phnom Penh has generally insisted that supplies to villages under its control be delivered to Phnom Penh and the port of Kompong Som, then distributed by Heng Samrin government agencies. However, there appears to be a growing sentiment among relief workers that this system will not do for the seed crisis.

The Phnom Penh airport's poorly maintained runway could not stand the shock of repeated landings, critics say. Even if 10,000 tons were successfully delivered, the argument holds, they would pile up at the airport because Heng Samrin's chaotic fleets of trucks and river barges could not distribute them to the villages in time.

One alternative is a program begun last week to distribute seed at the Thai border. For months, tens of thousands of people, most of them from western provinces that Heng Samrin's relief supplies have been slow in reaching, have come to the border to pick up rice and take it home.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, March 29-30, 1980

The Thatcher Experiment

Britain, like the United States, faces a roaring inflation and a recession. In Britain, as in the United States, there's a widespread conviction that too much public spending, and too easy a habit of perpetual deficits, is one major reason for it. The difference is in the two governments' responses. President Carter, cautious and conservative, has tried desperately to avoid committing himself to any irrevocable decision. But Britain's prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, has done exactly the opposite. When she took office nearly a year ago, she laid out a firm and explicit strategy. Since then, economic conditions have only deteriorated. Mrs. Thatcher's reaction has been characteristic. Her government presently is reaffirming all the original decisions with no retreat. It goes further, extending all its commitments and projections, year by year, to 1983-1984 and, presumably, the next election.

The plan remains staunchly monetarist. The theory holds that if the government succeeds in restricting the growth of the money supply, the inflation rate must come down. That, it further holds, must happen before the economy can strengthen. To get the deficits down, Mrs. Thatcher has now committed herself to cut government spending progressively over each of the next four years.

That's a remarkable pledge to make, at a time when unemployment is rising. All forecasts, including the government's, warn that the gathering recession in Britain will be severe. Previous governments of both parties would have immediately begun spending more public money to offset the drop in private demand, and protect employment. That is the Keynesian therapy that Mrs. Thatcher has discarded.

The cuts in spending are to be unconditional, her budget says, and they will continue beyond the recession even if the recovery is weak and even if unemployment goes higher than the present levels — and stays there. That is a shocking message. It is meant to be shocking, and to signal to Britain's people that the rules of the game have now been sharply changed.

The risks to the British economy are limited. Oil revenues from the North Sea are already large, and by the mid-1980s they are going to be enormous. The oil money is the safety net under this trapeze act. But the outcome of the trapeze act is going to have a large influence on the way governments — and not only Britain's — think about economic policy. The crucial questions now have much less to do with technical economics than with public psychology. Perhaps the British will see Mrs. Thatcher's budget as an invitation to investment and enterprise, as she intends. Or perhaps they will find it frightening when the traditional styles of government intervention disappear. Perhaps the budget will be received as outspoken and courageous. Or perhaps people will merely interpret it as doctrinaire rigidity. The economic effects depend wholly upon those perceptions.

Mrs. Thatcher is now completing the first year of a great experiment that is a calculated and abrupt break with four decades of British political tradition. It's too early to know whether the experiment will succeed. But if it does, there will be rising pressure to repeat it in the United States.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Carter, Kennedy and the Alley

After the Illinois primary, people started asking each other the brick-wall question: You're at the end of an alley, no way out, and someone with a gun at your head demands an answer: "Carter or Reagan?" Some people have been saying, if that were the only choice, they would answer "Shoot." But on Tuesday, there were still ways out of the alley, and voters in the New York and Connecticut primaries flocked to them.

Most New York Republicans had no way to vote for or against Ronald Reagan, but Connecticut Republicans did, and they favored George Bush. Democrats, meanwhile, by favoring Sen. Kennedy in both states, gave President Carter a black eye, a fat lip — and more than one message.

There was more at work than some unique effect of New York's large and influential Jewish vote. Jewish voters surely were offended by the administration's recent wobbles on Israel in the United Nations, and they voted Sen. Kennedy, 4 to 1. But Sen. Kennedy would have won even if not one Jewish voter had made it to the polls in New York. Both the New York Times-CBS and Associated Press-NBC election-day polls showed that Sen. Kennedy won by a large enough margin among Catholic voters to offset a narrow Carter margin among Protestants.

Many people seemed to be voting against the president more than for Sen. Kennedy. At least that seems a fair inference from post-election polls in both states. The number of people who say they trust Sen. Kennedy exceeded the Carter number for the first time. Nonetheless, the proportion who voted for Sen. Kennedy was considerably larger than the proportion who trust him. When voters state a preference for a candidate they don't much trust, they are doing something other than choosing a president.

Similarly, the answer to a question about who is a strong leader, was Sen. Kennedy 39 percent and Mr. Carter 26 percent. There is something more interesting here than the mere comparison. What kind of voter confidence do such figures show in either candidate?

There are undoubtedly some other messages embedded in the New York and Connecticut results. Some voters were uneasy about the impact of federal budget cuts on minority and poverty populations. Some voters hoped to keep the president, seeing only Ronald Reagan on his right and no one on his left, from turning right too fast. Some were annoyed with Mr. Carter's unwillingness to come out of the Rose Garden to campaign. And some entertain at least a sporting desire to keep the game from ending so long before the clock runs out.

Sen. Kennedy's rousing victories may not get Mr. Carter out of his Rose Garden, but for the time at least they will keep the rest of us out of the brick alley.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

War of the Games

When President Carter met with a group of Olympic athletes last week, he came close to saying that it was not theirs to reason why America should boycott Moscow. It made no difference what other nations decide, Mr. Carter said; "Ours will not go. I say that without any equivocation. The decision has been made." This is not the language of persuasion. Small wonder that the athletes are hurt and angry.

The administration may win the boycott battle and still lose the war of the Games. The British government has endorsed a boycott and will withhold the customary subsidies. But the British Olympic Association vows to participate. What was intended as a united protest against Soviet aggression threatens to sow more discord than the sacrifice warrants.

The athletes' disappointment is understandable; they have trained half a lifetime for one shot at glory. And they are being used as diplomatic tokens. The boycott needs to be justified in terms of Olympic principles. Olympic tradition powerfully argues against holding the Games in an aggressor country.

If the Olympics have been thrust into world politics as never before, the blame lies with the self-elected sportsmen who control them. They decided to award the 1980 Games to a totalitarian nation where sports are solidly fused with propaganda. They are now in the odd position of invoking the separation of sport and state to the advantage of a country that regards the distinction as bourgeois twaddle.

Mr. Carter was right to call for a boycott. For the Games to proceed as if nothing has happened would confirm the Soviet Union in its contempt for world opinion — the more so as the violence in Afghanistan grimly mounts. A boycott is one of the few ways to reach past Pravda with a clear message to the Soviet people.

Where the president can be faulted is in his failure to join the boycott to a persistent call for a permanent Olympic site. Doing so might persuade more athletes that their sacrifice has meaning beyond diplomatic expedience. Mr. Carter once proposed that the summer Games return to their ancient home in Greece; Americans support the idea. The obvious way to prove that not only athletes are being asked to make a sacrifice is to offer to give up the 1984 Los Angeles Games if the world will finally move to Greece.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 29, 1905

TANGIER — On the occasion of the Kaiser's visit, Muley Abdel Malek, uncle of the Sultan, arrived here this afternoon from Fez. It is said in official circles that Raisuli, the notorious bandit whose official appointment as governor of the Tangier-Alcazar district was sanctioned a few days ago by the Sultan, was invited by His Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs to attend the ceremonial connected with Emperor William's visit. Raisuli, until recently the scourge of the area he now controls, replied that he will comply with the Sultan's desire and manifested his intention of bringing with him a number of his troops. It is, however, doubted that he will dare to come.

Fifty Years Ago

March 29, 1930

DUBLIN — After eight years as president of the executive council of the Irish Free State — a tenure of office longer than that of any present European or English premier — William Cosgrave tendered his resignation and that of his cabinet to the Dail Eireann this afternoon after the government's defeat yesterday on a bill extending existing old-age pensions. Eamon de Valera, the Irish Republican leader at present visiting Chicago, said he would start for home immediately if necessary. "If I am selected to succeed Cosgrave, I will form a Fianna Fail government," he said. "Our party has been endeavoring for some time to obtain a majority in the Dail."



Archbishop Romero's Fight in El Salvador

In an interview two days before he was assassinated Monday, Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero of El Salvador outlined his support for that country's recent agrarian reform, but warned that the armed forces are carrying out repressive acts against the people in the countryside. He urged that the United States not aid the security forces. The interview was conducted by John Clements and Arnoldo Ramos for radio station KPFA-FM, Berkeley, Calif.

Q: The Carter administration wants to give El Salvador about $55 million in economic and what U.S. officials describe as "nonlethal" military aid. What is your response to this offer?

A: I have made this quite clear in my letter to President Carter last month. We appreciate this aid, but the conditions accompanying the aid will decide whether it will be welcome. What is important for us is that the aid not be used to repress our people. The aid must not bring U.S. intervention against our people. If those are the conditions, the aid will not be welcome by our people.

Q: Do you think such aid constitutes intervention?

A: The aid in itself is not intervention, and it is necessary. But this aid is only to the government, and it re-enforces the government's program. It does not support a program drawn up by the people as a whole.

Q: Recently, the civilian-military junta now ruling El Salvador passed an agrarian-reform law. Critics charge that it is being used to cover up increased repression in the countryside.

A: The agrarian reform is, by all means, a good thing. It has taken away all the landholdings larger than 1,200 acres, and they are to be given to the people. In itself, this is good. But the danger is that along with the reform has come a state of siege, supposedly to keep the right from interfering with the reform. But, in reality, repression against the people has increased tremendously. In areas not affected by the reform, the military is quite active, the people are being repressed. People are fleeing the countryside, coming here to San Salvador, or going into the mountains to sleep, because if they are found at night by the security forces they will be killed. Armed troops search farmhouses, burn peasants' possessions and kill people. Terror is rampant in the countryside. The agrarian reform is in itself a good thing, but it is accompanied by torture and repression which distorts the good will implicit in reform, and therefore the law is not supported by the people. I cannot verify repression against specific organizations, but, since the reform is being carried out by the armed forces, the people fear it will lead to the militarization of the countryside.

Military Advisers

Q: Recent press reports say there may be a significant number of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador. Is that true?

A: I've heard of this. In my letter to President Carter, I asked him to refrain from direct military intervention in our country, because it would mean support for the repression of our people. Carter says any military aid would be in noncombat activity such as transport, communications and logistics. But this answer does not satisfy me, because the aid is going directly to the security forces, and it is well known that they are repressing the people. I don't deny that there are provocations by the left, but the response by the security forces is totally out of proportion. In many cases the repression comes down with no provocation at all. In fact there is a clear program aimed at destroying the popular organizations. Leaders of unions and other popular organizations are being systematically persecuted. Some people, looking just at the right wing, think that social injustice is responsible for all the violence. And there are those who see provocations from the left as the only problem, but really there are three sources of violence: the right, the left and the government. The people are confused, but we cannot see the popular outburst as just the demands of the left. The popular organizations are voicing the needs of the people. The demands of the people are just. But sometimes the people's anger goes too far and there are acts of violence which I do not support.

Q: Some observers consider the current upheaval to be caused by an extremist minority. Is this true?

A: There is a terrorist minority within the left . . . But, in the left there are two sectors, the popular organizations and the armed clandestine organizations. But they support the popular organizations because they articulate the basic needs of the people.

Q: The Carter administration believes that unless the people of El Salvador support the junta, only chaos will occur.

A: Those are not the only two alternatives. The United States is ignoring the alternative presented by the people, who are already involved in their liberation process.

Evangelical Light

Q: You have been criticized for overstepping the bounds of the church as a shepherd of your flock. How do you respond to this?

A: In good conscience I can say that I am very comfortable with my role as what you call the shepherd of my flock . . . The church cannot separate itself from the politics and daily life of the people. I must illuminate with evangelical light. I will criticize the bad and support what is good. Within this lies the autonomy of the church. I am not at the service of any ideology. I am at the service of the popular organizations, although not with the violent groups. I feel complete freedom to tell you, in this interview, the areas in which I disagree with the popular organizations and the areas in which I agree with them. And I have tremendous hope in the popular organizations. By involving myself in the people's struggle, I am not making an opportunistic move. I am taking the position which the church has to take.

Q: The Christian Democratic Party along with members of the armed forces make up the government. Does it have a broad, popular backing?

A: They have lost a lot of ground. Their intentions are good; they are operating in good faith, but, on the level of actions, it is clear that the people see them as responsible in part for the repression which is being carried out against them. Perhaps they are responsible for the reforms which, I repeat, are good, but they are also responsible for the broadening of repression. This confuses the people. They pass their reforms as if everything would be OK, and this makes the reaction by the popular organizations appear unjust. But the popular organizations are not reacting to reform. They are reacting to repression. And their moves are just.

Q: Do you have a message for Salvadorans in the United States?

A: Yes, Salvadorans: Regardless of your faith, I think God has given us the role of supporting the people's struggle. Whether you live in El Salvador or not, you must participate in the Salvadoran process; you cannot regard the United States as a refuge. You can do magnificent things for your people.

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The Accident of U.S. Politics

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — This has been a presidential election of surprises, blunders and foreign events beyond the control of any of the candidates. Accordingly, all the mathematical delegate counts and guesses about the final outcome are likely to be misleading if they leave out of the count the unpredictable element of accident in the final months of the campaign.

In a way, all the candidates are hostages or prisoners of the maddening but fascinating gamble of democratic politics. Looking back, all of them say "if only" this or that hadn't happened, the race for the most influential office in the world might now be quite different.

- If the president hadn't defied the advice of some of his advisers not to bring the shah of Iran into the United States . . .
- If the Russians hadn't invaded Afghanistan just when Mr. Carter was touching bottom in the popularity polls . . .
- If Edward Kennedy had come into the race a month earlier or a month later, and hadn't gone on television with Roger Mudd of CBS . . .
- If the administration hadn't stumbled into a tangle of mistakes in its vote on Israel at the UN, and its repudiation of its vote, and its mystifying clarification of its vote . . .
- If former President Gerald Ford had followed his instinct and judgment to get into the race instead of following the delegate count and his good-guy qualities . . .

And so on.

More relevant are the "ifs" of the future. Leaving aside the problems of inflation, prices, interest rates, unemployment, the Carter budgets and the problems of the poor — which would be leaving aside quite a lot — there are some other critical questions coming up.

What will Rep. John Anderson of Illinois do when he is rejected by the Republican Party? The guess here is that home holds no terrors for John, and that, having come out of the obscurity of the House of Representatives, and won the adoration of many of the young, he will go back to Rockford, Ill., and like Adlai Stevenson of Bloomington, Ill., console himself with the respect of his neighbors.

But nobody can be sure. Like Jimmy Carter, John Anderson is a deeply religious man. But also like Mr. Carter, he is not immune to ambition or the cheers of his limited crowd, or to his regret about the general disappointment in both major parties about the likely choice between Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan.

It is possible, but not likely, that Rep. Anderson could run as an independent candidate. If he did, he could probably decide the election by taking more votes from Mr. Carter than from Mr. Reagan, and throw the election to his own Republican Party. That is one "if" that worries the Carter people more than almost anything else — including Sen. Kennedy.

The history of independent candidates has been a disaster, but Eugene McCarthy demonstrated in his independent challenge to Lyndon Johnson, that even if he got only 250,000 votes as an independent, this was enough to take four or five electoral votes from the Democrats, and in a close race, this could make all the difference.

There are other possible developments overseas that could change the course of this election. All the squabbling Iranians are furious about the flight of the shah from Panama to Egypt, and are talking about breaking diplomatic relations with the United States, and putting the American hostages on trial as spies.

Provoking Carter

They are provoking Mr. Carter, who has been trying to be calm and wait them out, and this could have an important influence on the presidential campaign.

For Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush, among others, have been condemning the president for being too lenient on the Iranians, and demanding that he break diplomatic relations with them, boycott their trade, blockade their naval routes into Europe and Japan, and bring this long humiliating crisis of the hostages to a conclusion.

The Carter administration thought about all this long before their critics proposed it. They even thought of calling the Congress into joint session, accepting the fact that Iran had imposed a "state of war" on the United States, and then, with the approval of Congress, declare a state of emergency, imprison the Iranian diplomats and the Iranian "officials" — called "students" — and then negotiate for the release of the Americans in Tehran and the Iranians in the United States.

All this was rejected by Mr. Carter, on the ground that if this country accepted a state of war, the people would insist on war to the end, which would probably result, in the first place, on the murder of the American hostages in Tehran.

But with the defiance of whoever is in charge in Tehran, and the growing frustration of the American people in this election, there is now clearly but privately a temptation on the Carter administration to accept the challenge of Tehran and the provocations of its political opponents in the presidential campaign, and take more serious economic and, if necessary, military actions against Iran.

Political Tensions

It is highly questionable that this would be effective in releasing the hostages, but it might very well release the political tensions on the Carter administration. The more trouble Mr. Carter has been in with the Russians on the invasion of Afghanistan, and with the militants in Iran, the more support he has had in the election campaign at home. He is under great temptation therefore, to take dramatic action to release the hostages, and to raise the level of international crisis, for the greater threat abroad, the more likely he is to be supported at home.

It will be interesting to see how the president, confronted by intractable economic problems and political defeats in the primary elections of New York and Connecticut, deals with all this.

He has been winning politically at home by losing abroad. But the economic disasters on the home front are now becoming a major issue in the election, and it may be that his main hope of recouping his losses is to defy the provocations of his enemies overseas and in the process bring the voters of the United States back to his side.

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10 Rules For West's Strategy

By Edward Heath

LONDON — There comes a point in every crisis when the political leaders involved should disengage from the immediate operations, stand back and assess the whole situation afresh. In my 30 years in political life I have seen more catastrophes brought about by the failure to do this than in any other way.

What conclusions should our leaders on both sides of the Atlantic and the Pacific reach as they pause for a period of hard thought on present world affairs? Allow me to make some basic suggestions.

First, that the Soviet Union has a world strategy for maintaining and furthering its interests. It wishes to maintain detente with the Atlantic alliance but if possible to drive a wedge between Europe and North America. It is prepared to intervene in any part of the world where trouble brews, using where it can Cubans and East Germans. It has made a three-pronged advance — in Southeast Asia through its treaty with Vietnam, in southwest Asia through Afghanistan, and through the Horn of Africa — to form a pincer movement around the Gulf.

Second, that the West has no world such strategy. Until it has, the West will continue to react to events in a vain attempt to catch up with them, rather than foreseeing developments and trying to control them.

Third, that to produce such a strategy for the West demands the immediate concentration of, and persistent consultations among, the United States, Europe and Japan. Events worldwide have become too numerous and too complicated for us to expect the United States to take responsibility for them all. Moreover the United States is entitled to expect its wealthy allies, Europe and Japan, to play a proportionate part in the common effort. The allies need not perform the same roles but these roles must be complementary to each other.

Fourth, the United States must agree that in some areas Europe can make a major political and diplomatic effort as well as an economic and military contribution. The problems of Cyprus and Turkey, and the row between Greece and Turkey over sovereignty in the eastern Aegean, are on Europe's doorstep. Britain and France have vast experience in the Middle East. The European Community as such has no colonial past and is not suspect as are, rightly or wrongly, the two superpowers.

Fifth, in carrying through operations to support friends who are threatened, we must realize the lessons of recent events. It must be made abundantly clear to the Soviet Union and its clients where we are prepared to use force to protect our vital interests. The dangers of blundering into a war because of misunderstanding, misinformation and misjudgment are so immense and the consequences so appalling that every form of contact between the allies and the Soviet Union from the highest level downward must constantly be used.

Sixth, we must not embarrass our friends by the manner in which we help them. All the military equipment supplied to Iran by the United States and Europe could not save the shah, avoid a revolution or prevent 50 Americans from being taken hostage. Nor has all the might of the United States been able to secure their release. We must be discreet. The days of the great bases in other countries are over. The recipients are too vulnerable to the charge from foes both within and without of being lackeys of other powers. This undermines the very stability we are endeavoring to secure. The American-based quick strike force would be inconspicuous and therefore urgently required.

Seventh, we must not link our support to the good conduct of those we may later find essential to us. Otherwise we may have to backtrack as has happened with Turkey and Pakistan. But we can diplomatically try to get the causes of conflict removed.

Eighth, we must not wait for a crisis before offering economic assistance where it is required. It may then be too late to save a sympathetic regime.

Ninth, we must recognize that the imposition of economic sanctions can have only a limited, short-term effect on a great power. We should not impose them when they will damage the alliance more than our opponents.

Tenth, it is urgently necessary to solve disputes which have been allowed to drag on for far too long. For example, nothing would transform the attitude of the Arab world more dramatically toward the West than a solution to the Palestinian problem.

Edward Heath was Britain's Conservative Prime Minister from June, 1970, to March, 1974, and a member of Parliament since 1950. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

—Letters—

France's Influence

J.W. Anderson's article, "France, Britain: A Comparison" (IHT, March 14), fails to mention one of the factors that many African readers could have very much appreciated.

One of the vital factors that has kept French economy on good footing for years is her undisputed sway over economic, military, and other policies in French-speaking African nations. For example: In Cameroon, albeit a bilingual state, France still exercises a lot of influence — France takes 28 percent of Cameroon's exports while Cameroon imports 47 percent of its goods from France. On the other hand, Britain does not enjoy such monopoly any longer in Africa.

DE ESSIEN.

Las Palmas, Spain.

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Inflation to Hit 20%

Thatcher's Budget: A Calculated Gamble

By R. W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, March 27 (NYT) — Budget day in Britain is a curious ritual, and this week's performance by the current chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, fit the pattern.

There he was outside his Downing Street residence, holding up the battered briefcase known as the budget box so the newspapers could have the same pictures that they have had for decades. There he was in the House of Commons, racing through a two-hour speech that contained the most picayune details of his taxation and spending plans, down to a change in the levy on lubricants.

Dutifully, the backbenchers from the opposition Labor Party interrupted him with occasional cries of "Resign!" or chants of "Out, out, out." The prime minister's critics dipped into their ample reservoirs of hyperbole, with her predecessor, James Callaghan, condemning Sir Geoffrey's budget as the most socially divisive such document since 1931.

Predictably, the man and woman in the street paid no attention to the macroeconomic visions enunciated by the chancellor. All they were talking about this morning was increased excise taxes — 4½ cents on a pint of beer, 11 cents on a pack of cigarettes, 22 cents on a gallon of gasoline — and the 30 percent increase in the allowance for Princess Anne and her husband.

Political Risk

But there were some significant differences in this year's budget and the White Paper and other documents that went with it — Margaret Thatcher's government has been accused by no one of lapsing into dull routine. In sum, they gave the clearest picture yet of the size of the risks she is prepared to take to turn Britain around, and they showed how she thinks she can avoid political oblivion.

There was no attempt, either by Sir Geoffrey or the Treasury, to hide what was coming, or indeed to put forward a budget that would ease the pain. The emphasis was on Mrs. Thatcher's bywords — cutting inflation back slowly but surely, cutting the share of the national income taken by public spending, and so on.

Another government might have taken the onset of a recession as a signal to increase public spending. Sir Geoffrey cut it, as part of a "medium-term" plan to bring the deficit down to $5.5 billion by 1983-1984. Not coincidentally, the latter is the most likely date of the next election.

Inflation, the chancellor said, will reach 20 percent by this summer and will still stand at 13.5 percent next summer. No unemployment projections were given publicly, but the Treasury expects 2 million persons to be out of work by next year. No reduction in interest rates is expected before this fall, if then. The Treasury anticipates "negative growth" of 2.5 percent this year.

The government also made a small but symbolically important and politically controversial start on trimming back the welfare state — the most important such effort since 1945, in the view of some political historians.

Charges for prescription drugs were more than doubled, to about $2.20, starting next December. The National Health Service, which used to provide all such drugs free of charge, is the centerpiece of the welfare system in Britain, and the higher drug charges represent a significant move away from the old ideal of state care for all.

Similarly emotive was the decision to cut into benefits for the unemployed and others. The changes were technical, but their goal was clear enough: to penalize the "scroungers." In the future, Sir Geoffrey said, benefits paid to the sick, the unemployed, new mothers and invalids would be increased by 5 percent less than price increases, loosening the link by which past administrations had sought to protect the needy against the inroads of inflation.

There was a similar attack on strikers, whose supplementary benefits will be reduced by $25 a week.

Mrs. Thatcher believes she has the country with her in her crackdown on "scroungers" and strikers, and she may well be right, regardless of the howls of outrage from labor. She also believes that the country will forget 1981 and 1982 if she can make 1983 and 1984 as rosy as Treasury estimates suggest.

By then, taxes on North Sea oil, which are delayed until the latter phases of production so that the drillers can recover their investment, should be flooding in. By then, the money supply should be growing at only 4 percent, and government spending and borrowing will have been cut back sharply. If the prime minister's theories are right, industry should have responded briskly by creating enough jobs to take up the slack and by rebuilding its plants.

It is all an enormous gamble, not only because no one can be sure how well her strict monetarist policies will work, but also because events elsewhere in the world could so easily upset her calculations.

U.K. Royals Let It Be Known Nation Is Getting Good Deal

LONDON, March 28 (UPI) — The royal family does not often point this out because it is considered bad form but it actually gives the nation more than it gets back in the allowances paid to Queen Elizabeth, Princess Anne, Queen Mother Elizabeth and others who perform public duties.

This year the Crown Estate Commissioners expect to pay some £9 million ($19.8 million) into public funds, more than three times the amount returned to the royals.

The fact that a profit of this magnitude will be declared at the end of the financial year next month was leaked today apparently because Buckingham Palace was stung by criticism in the House of Commons yesterday.

The attack centered on a 30-percent increase — £20,000 ($44,000) — in the allowance for Princess Anne, 29. Labor Party members argued that increasing her annual income to £85,000 ($187,000) was underwriting her inability to properly manage the estate the queen gave her as a wedding present.

"Her mother bought her the home," said veteran anti-royalist William Hamilton. "Let she and her husband get on with looking after it."

King George III gave his estates to the nation in return for a guaranteed income, the Civil List. The estate has grown and prospered over the generations and is now a huge earner.

U.K. Proposes Incentives To Aid Urban Wastelands

LONDON, March 28 (Reuters) — The decaying, Dickensian warehouses and wharves of London's old docks area could be revitalized by a new government plan aimed at breathing life into Britain's industrial wastelands.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, chancellor of the exchequer, disclosed at the end of his annual budget statement to Parliament this week that the government would create "free enterprise zones" in selected urban areas, such as London's industrial waterfront, that have become neglected relics of Victorian prosperity.

Sites will be created in several cities "for those who want to work there to make profits and create jobs," the chancellor said. He said incentives offered to industrialists will include exemption from local taxes, easy development permission, scrapping of development land taxes and freedom from a range of bureaucratic controls.

"These benefits are far more valuable than those applying in other assisted areas," the London Evening Standard commented today. "Effectively, the incoming businessman would have only one financial worry — making a profit. Everything else would have been taken care of by the chancellor."

Urban centers being considered for the 500-acre zones are London, Tyne and Wear, Yorkshire and Humberside, Liverpool, Manchester, West Midlands, Clydeside, Belfast and the Swansea Valley.

The proposed sites have one major common feature: vast areas of decrepit commercial sections, once jewels in Britain's industrial empire, that faded with the collapse of British pre-eminence in areas such as shipbuilding and textiles.

One such area is London's Isle of Dogs, where forests of masts and cranes once filled the skyline and streets bustled with the life of one of Britain's most vibrant communities. Just 15 years ago, London was the busiest port in the world. Now it is virtually dead, killed by the container-ship revolution.

"This is something we have eagerly awaited," Sir Hugh Wilson, chairman of the Docklands Joint Commission, said of the chancellor's plan. The commission has been struggling to attract new business to the area. "We want to know more details, but tax concessions will be a big incentive," he said.

Previous governments had concentrated industrial incentive programs on provincial regions such as South Wales, leaving the cities to look after themselves.

The government rejected an idea to make the new zones entirely customs-free, as that would have been against Common Market policy. Instead, more customs-free warehouses will be allowed than normally — for assembly of goods or simply for storage — and no customs duty will be paid unless the finished product is sold within the Common Market.

Government officials said legislation and planning for the zones should be completed by the end of the year. Civil servants have been ordered to move quickly, they said, to head off a possible rush by property speculators.

Blaze on Lebanese Ship

ADELAIDE, Australia, March 28 (UPI) — A fire aboard a Lebanese livestock carrier off the South Australian coast today left two crewmen missing and 40,000 sheep dead.

Thatcher, Schmidt Agree EEC Compromise Possible

LONDON, March 28 (UPI) — British and West German government chiefs today ended two days of talks and said they hoped to reach a compromise on the simmering Common Market crisis over Britain's payments to the nine-nation organization's budget.

Speaking at a joint news conference, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said he believes a "compromise package deal" — to include the equally vexing questions of fishery rights and France's blocking of British lamb exports — is possible.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said, "I share the chancellor's view that a compromise is possible. But we must also proceed with solving these other questions, each on its own merits."

The two leaders met reporters at Halton Royal Air Force base after finishing their talks at nearby Chequers, the British leader's official country residence, about 30 miles northwest of London.

Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Schmidt said yesterday's session, which ended after midnight, was taken up almost exclusively with a review of world problems, including Afghanistan, Iran, East-West relations, southern Africa and the West's relations with the Third World.

This morning the two leaders met alone for a discussion of the Common Market budget crisis. Britain has insisted that its contribution to the budget must be cut by at least $2.2 billion.

Mrs. Thatcher said she and Chancellor Schmidt were joined again later by their foreign ministers for a review of East-West relations, including a possible boycott of the Moscow Olympics. But she said this was touched on "only very briefly."

Differences Studied in Male, Female Brains

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

NEW YORK, March 28 (NYT) — The brains of male and female animals differ physically and chemically in ways that may help to explain some basic behavior patterns of the sexes.

Much of the evidence for this has been discovered only recently. So far the differences have been found only in animals, but many scientists believe some similar differences between the sexes probably exist in human brains as well and might, someday, help to make clear the biological factors in personality. The recent findings include differences between the sexes in physical structure of some brain regions related to reproduction and differences in the chemistry of nerve-signal transmission.

The new evidence may add fuel to the ancient nature-nurture controversy: Is heredity the key determinant of identity, or is environment and upbringing? But, as many scientists have noted, the truth is almost always between the two. Nature and nurture each play a role, and are intertwined with such complexity in humans as to defy complete separation of their contributions.

While a human's sexual orientation and self-identification as female or male generally seem to be a product of rearing, scientists believe that there are also innate behavioral influences from the brain and the hormones that the brain controls.

Rough and Tumble

The characteristic rough-and-tumble play of infant male rhesus monkeys can be induced in females if the hormone testosterone is given at a critical period of brain development. Something akin to this in humans has been reported among young girls in whom there was abnormal growth of adrenal glands. Some scientists have described the effect as sustained tomboyish behavior, but it does not cloud the person's perception of his or her gender.

While such behavioral influences have been observed for many years, specific chemical and physical sex differences in animal brains have been found only recently. A summary of some of the new findings from many laboratories was presented in New York last week at a seminar on advances in endocrinology — the study of the glands of internal secretion — conducted by the Endocrine Society and held at Rockefeller University.

Fetuses begin life with the potential of developing as either female or male. During the first two months of development, human sex can only be distinguished by chromosome study, said Dr. Jean Wilson of the University of Texas medical school in Dallas. Normal differentiation occurs later in fetal development under control of at least 19 genes, he said, but the physical changes that take place are the work of only a few active chemicals.

Just three hormones, Dr. Wilson said, are responsible for converting the bi-potential human fetus into a male. Without them it remains female. Two are testosterone and dihydrotestosterone. These two, called androgens, used to be thought of as the male hormones, while the estrogens, such as estradiol, were considered female, but this is an outmoded concept. Both types are produced by both female and male, and estradiol can be produced, by enzymes in the body, from testosterone.

In the male fetus, Dr. Wilson said, testosterone and dihydrotestosterone are responsible for internal and external physical virilization of the fetus. The third hormone, called Mullerian regression factor, brings about the disappearance of a duct that would otherwise develop into the fallopian tubes and related structures of the female.

The effects of the hormones are orchestrated in a beautifully ordered series of developmental events to mold each fetus into either sex, physically and chemically.

In the early period, the brain, like the reproductive tract, is bi-potential and undifferentiated, Dr. Bruce McEwen of Rockefeller University said at the seminar. In the genetic female a chemical protection system and absence of testosterone prevent chemical masculinization. Production of a male is dictated, at one crucial stage, by the action of testosterone.

Different receptors — chemical attachment sites — develop in animal brains for the androgens and the estrogens, Dr. McEwen said. These receptors allow the chemicals to influence the cells that are their natural targets.

Enzymes for converting testosterone to estradiol were first found in the reproductive systems and, more recently, in rat and human brains. It has also been learned that other enzymes required for controlling important nerve-signal transmission chemicals are manufactured by androgens in male brains and estrogens in female brains.

Dr. McEwen and his collaborators have transplanted brain tissue from fetal rats into brains of adult female rats. The fetal tissue developed receptors for estrogens, indicating that the adult brain maintains the ability to produce the receptors that ordinarily appear in late fetal development.

Dominique Toran-Allerand of Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York discovered that mouse brain tissue growing in laboratory flasks would grow hairlike wisps of new cell structures when either testosterone or estradiol was added to the tissue culture. The growth occurred only where estrogen receptors were present. The findings buttress the evidence that the brain is molded chemically by the sex hormones.

Structural Differences

Some of the newest evidence relates to structural differences between the brains of male and female animals. In rodents, structural sexual differentiation occurs in portions of the brain called the preoptic region and in the nearby hypothalamus. Both brain areas are important in governing sexual behavior and reproductive events such as ovulation. But neuro-anatomists had long held that there were no structutral sex differences in brains.

Roger Gorsky and Arthur Arnold of the University of California, Los Angeles, and Fernando Nottlebohm at Rockefeller University found that male rats and songbirds have clusters of brain cells that are larger than the comparable tissues in females of the species.

Neither the clusters themselves nor the size difference between the sexes had been observed previously, Dr. McEwen said. In the rat, the brain tissue that grows larger in males than in females is in the preoptic region. In songbirds brain tissues that differ between female and male are distributed throughout the entire forebrain in nerve circuits related to control of singing. In songbirds generally the male is the singer.

By giving testosterone to newborn female animals or by castrating newborn males, these special brain structures can be made larger or smaller. Since these same manipulations can alter sexual behavior of animals of the same species, the evidence seems to correlate behavior with brain structure in a fashion never before possible.

By adulthood the brain areas appear to be fixed in size and cannot be altered by any chemical manipulations. "I suspect that now we know in principle that sexual differences can be found in brain structures, they will be found in other parts of the brain as well," Dr. McEwen said.

Caspian Sea Oil Rig Fire

MOSCOW, March 28 (Reuters) — Soviet firemen have extinguished a blaze which burned for two months on a Caspian Sea oil rig, the Moscow newspaper Trud said today. The newspaper said there were no casualties on the rig, but did not say how much oil was lost.

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Ethiopia (air)	$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
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Great Britain	£50	25.00	12.00
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Hungary (air)	$ 145.00	72.50	40.50
India (air)	$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air)	$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air)	$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air)	$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air)	$ 145.00	72.50	40.50
Ireland	Ir 56.00	28.00	15.00
Israel (air)	$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy	Lire 91,200.00	45,600.00	25,200.00
Japan (air)	$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep (air)	$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air)	$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air)	$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air)	$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air)	$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg	L Fr 4,650.00	2,325.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air)	$ 195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air)	$ 145.00	72.50	40.50
Malaysia (air)	$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air)	$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)	$ 145.00	72.50	40.50
Nepal (air)	$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands	Fl 360.00	180.00	82.00
New Zealand (air)	$ 292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)	N Kr 578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air)	$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	$ 145.00	72.50	40.50
Polynesia French (air)	$ 195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)	Esc 5,000.00	2,500.00	1,350.00
Romania (air)	$ 145.00	72.50	40.50
Saudi Arabia (air)	$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
South America (air)	$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air)	Ptas 8,800.00	4,400.00	2,420.00
Sri Lanka (air)	$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	S Kr 520.00	260.00	145.00
Switzerland	S Fr 300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air)	$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air)	$ 145.00	72.50	40.50
Turkey (air)	$ 145.00	72.50	40.50
United Arab Emirates (air)	$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
USSR (air)	$ 145.00	72.50	40.50
USA (air)	$ 195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air)	$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)	$ 145.00	72.50	40.50
Zaire (air)	$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Other Far Countries (air)	$ 145.00	72.50	40.50

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
		— A-A-A —						
43¼	29½	ACF 2.24	7.2 6	65	31	30⅝	31	+1¼
18⅝	11½	AMF 1.24	10. 5	270	12½	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅝
20⅝	12½	AM Intl .28	1.9	285	15¼	14½	15	
12¼	7⅝	APL 1	13. 29	79	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
40⅝	24¾	ARA 1.82	7.0 5	787	26½	24⅝	26	+1
54⅝	23½	ASA 3.15e	7.7	1068	41⅝	38¼	40⅝	+3¾
12⅝	8½	ATO .60	6.6 3	119	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
31⅜	17	AVX s .32	1.4 12	314	23	21⅞	23	+2¾
43⅝	30⅝	AbbtLb 1.20	3.3 12	371	36¼	35	36⅛	+1¼
34¼	17½	AcmeC 1.40	5.8 5	10	24⅝	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅜
4⅞	2⅜	AdmDg .04	1.3 5	52	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
14½	11	AdaEx 1.49e	13.	86	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
6⅛	3⅝	AdmMl .20e	5.0 13	31	4⅛	d 3⅝	4	+ ¼
46⅝	26⅝	AMD n	12	555	31	29½	30½	+2
36⅝	29⅝	AetnLf s2.12	6.7 5	1978	31½	30⅝	31½	+ ¼
28⅜	15	Ahmans 1.20	7.4 3	74	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅜
3¼	2⅛	Aileen		36	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
43⅝	26½	AirPrd .80	2.3 9	x176	35	33⅝	34⅝	+1¾
28¾	16¼	AirbFrt 1.20	7.0 8	82	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+1
17½	7⅝	Akzona .80	8.2 5	198	9¾	9¼	9¾	+1
8¼	5⅛	AlaP dpt .87	15.	38	5⅝	d 5⅛	5⅝	
84	58½	AlaP pf 9	15.	z100	58⅝	58½	58½	—1
89⅝	61	AlaP pf 9.44	15.	z50	61	61	61	
79½	53	AlaP pf 8.28	15.	z120	54	53½	54	+ ⅜
15⅝	13½	Alagsco 1.48	11. 6	8	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
55⅝	16	Alaskln .80	2.3 13	381	35¼	32¾	34½	
36	23½	Albany s 1	4.3 7	39	24	d23¼	23½	— ¼
10⅝	6⅝	Alberto .36	4.6 8	42	7¾	7	7¾	+ ⅛
16⅞	16½	Albtsn s .80	4.6 7	39	u17½	16¾	17⅜	+ ⅜
66⅝	32⅝	AlconA 2.40	4.8 5	718	50⅝	49⅞	50½	+ ⅜
37¼	23½	AlcoStd 1.68	6.3 5	38	26½	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
9⅝	5½	Alexdr .40	7.3 6	61	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅜
34⅝	17½	AllgCp 1.08a	5.6 4	42	19½	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅝
28⅝	19½	AlgCp pf2.86	14.	34	20	20	20	
37⅜	16¾	AlgLud 1.48	5.8 3	123	24⅝	24	24	+ ½
56⅞	31¾	AlgLd pf 3	8.1	7	37	37	37	
22⅝	15½	AlgLd pf2.19	14.	7	16	15⅝	16	
18	12½	AllgPw 1.80	14. 6	282	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
17¼	11⅞	AllenGp s 1	7.7 5	137	13¼	12½	13	+ ⅞
57½	24⅞	Allergan .60	1.2 18	310	51¼	50⅝	50⅞	+6
61⅝	30¼	AlldCh 2	4.5	1236	45¼	43	44¼	+1½
14¼	10⅝	AlldMnt .86	8.2 5	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
22¼	14	AlldPd .60	3.2 11	22	19	18¾	19	+1
27½	18⅜	AlldStr 1.70	8.6 4	26	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+ ¼
38⅝	23½	AllisCh 2	8.2 4	228	24⅝	24	24¼	+ ¼
18⅝	10⅝	AllrAu .64b	5.2 7	45	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+1½
21⅜	13¼	AlphPr .72	5.8 4	51	13	d12¼	12½	— ⅜
70⅝	48⅝	Alcoa 3.20	5.6 4	1013	57⅝	54⅝	57¼	+2⅝
35⅛	16⅝	AmlSug 1.60	6.6 9	14	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
59½	35½	Amax s 2.40	5.7 6	1264	42¼	40½	41⅞	+1⅜
76½	45½	Amax pf 3	5.7	55	53	53	53	
32¼	16¾	Amrce 1.32	7.7 4	42	17⅜	17	17¼	
52	30	Amrc pf2.60	9.0	4	29	d28¼	29	—1¼
61½	29⅞	AHess 1.60	3.7 4	1396	44	41⅝	43¼	+2¼
132½	67	AHes pf3.50	3.7	2	93⅝	92	93⅝	+9½
14	7⅝	AmAir .48	4.7 6	489	8½	8	8½	+ ½
6	2⅝	AmAir wt		323	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	+ ½
20⅝	14½	AAir pf 2.18	15.	79	14½	d14	14¼	— ¼
19⅝	12	ABakr 1.20	8.4 13	27	14⅝	14¼	14⅛	
69⅝	51⅞	ABrnds 5.50	9.3 5	111	60½	59¼	59¼	—1
33	25	ABrd pf1.70	6.0	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
35¼	27⅞	ABrd pf2.67	8.9	59	30½	30	30	— ¼
47⅝	29	ABdcst 1.60	5.2 5	457	30½	29⅝	30½	+1¼
16¾	13	ABldM .78	5.7 6	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
41½	27¼	AmCan 2.90	10. 4	145	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅜
22¼	16¾	ACan pf1.75	8.6	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
8¼	3½	ACentry	6	67	5⅛	4½	5⅛	+ ⅛
38	20⅝	ACyan 1.60	6.4 7	2153	25⅜	23⅝	24⅞	+ ⅝
19⅝	10⅝	AmDistl	48	42	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	14½	ADT 1.16	7.8 5	58	14⅝	d14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	15¼	AEIPw 2.22	14. 7	888	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ¼
36⅜	25¼	AmExp 2	7.0 6	x790	28⅝	27⅝	28½	+1
14⅛	7½	AFamil .60b	7.0 4	77	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
22½	15¼	AGIBd 2e	13.	x64	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	+ ¼
22⅝	16¾	AGnCv 1.44a	8.3	20	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	+ ½
38⅜	25¼	AGnIns 1	3.9 4	153	25⅜	d24⅝	25½	— ⅛
16½	11⅛	AHeritLf .48	4.1 6	6	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
24½	14¼	AmHoist 1.12	6.7 5	186	17⅛	15⅜	16¾	+1¼
29½	21⅜	AHome 1.60	6.6 10	2346	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅜
35⅜	24	AmHosp .80	2.7 11	210	30	29⅝	30	+1⅛
11⅝	6	AmInvt .40a	6.4 4	289	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ¼
39	24½	AMI s .80	2.6 10	161	31¼	30⅛	31½	+1⅝
9½	5½	AmMotrs .87e	1.2 3	904	6	5⅝	6	+ ½
54⅝	36½	ANatR 3.44	8.0 7	197	43⅝	42⅝	43½	+ ⅝
31½	15¼	ASLFl n.80b	5.9 10	47	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	11½	AShip .80	6.4 14	108	12⅝	11⅞	12½	+ ½
58¼	42½	AStand 3.60	7.4 5	61	48½	47¼	48½	+2¼
10¼	5½	ASterll .32	5.8 7	354	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
34½	20¾	AmStr .80	3.8 5	41	20⅞	d20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅜
62¼	45	ATT 5	10. 6	3560	48⅝	47¼	48½	+ ¾
65¼	48¾	ATT pf 4	7.9	44	50⅝	49⅞	50½	+1¼
47⅝	30¾	ATT pf 3.64	12.	2	31	31	31	+ ¼
49⅛	32	ATT pf 3.74	12.	16	32	d31½	32	
19	13	AWat pf1.43	11.	z20	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
12⅝	9½	AWat pf1.25	14.	z208	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—1½
13⅞	10¼	AWatSpf1.25	12.	z240	10½	10½	10½	
21⅝	16	Ameron 1.20	6.7 5	12	18⅛	18	18	
17⅜	11¼	AmesD .40b	3.1 4	38	13	12⅝	12⅞	
28⅝	18½	Ameteks 1	4.8 10	210	21	19½	21	+2⅛
31⅜	18½	Amfac 1.32	5.9 5	147	23¼	22¼	22½	— ¼
41	31¼	AMPInc 1	2.7 11	165	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	+ ⅜
30¼	14	Ampco .60a	2.8 6	25	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+ ½
28⅜	14¼	Ampex .20	.9 11	1249	21⅝	20⅛	21⅜	+1⅜
9⅛	3⅝	AmrepCp	8	196	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
24⅜	14	Amstar 1.35	8.9 6	169	15¼	14½	15⅛	+1
7¾	5⅛	Amst pf .68	13.	16	5¼	d 5⅛	5¼	— ¼
44⅜	30¼	Amsted 2.20	6.5 6	82	34	32	34	+2⅜
25	14⅞	Analog s	14	79	20	19⅛	20	+1⅛
18⅝	14½	Anchor s1.28	9.1 5	139	14⅝	d14	14	— ⅜
25	18⅛	AnClay 1.12	5.9 5	22	19⅝	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
8⅛	5½	Angelica .40	6.4 5	44	6⅛	6	6¼	+ ⅛
33¼	11⅞	Anixter .40	1.6 7	214	25⅝	24⅝	25½	+1⅜
44	18⅝	Apache s.40	1.6 16	469	26⅞	24⅞	25¾	— ¼
11¼	5⅛	ApldDig	6	214	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ½
18⅝	7½	ApplMg 1.55f	11. 10	330	13⅝	12	13¾	+2⅛
30½	19½	Arcata 1.28	6.2 5	33	20⅝	19⅞	20½	+1
39⅝	16⅝	ArchrD .20b	.7 12	1996	27⅜	24⅝	27⅜	+2⅝
11	3	ArctEn .10e	3.3	65	3⅛	d 2⅝	3	— ⅛
28⅝	14⅝	ArizPS 2	14. 5	346	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
109	80	ArlPpf10.70	14.	z230	79	d79	79	—1
11⅝	7⅛	ArkBst .60	8.1	14	7⅜	d 7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
31½	21⅜	ArkLG s1.24	5.3 10	72	23½	22¼	23⅜	+1⅜
4	1⅝	ArlenRty		111	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	5⅝	Armada	5	38	6⅝	5½	6⅛	+ ⅝
32⅝	19¾	Armco 1.50	5.8 5	491	26	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
42	26⅜	Arm pf 2.10	6.4	167	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅜
52½	38½	Armr pf4.75	12.	z70	38½	38½	38½	
19⅞	12⅝	ArmCk 1.10	8.4 5	903	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ ½
24½	14⅝	ArmRu 1.20	7.7 4	78	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅜
24⅝	18½	AroCorp 1b	5.5 5	x14	18½	d18¼	18¼	
33	12⅝	ArrowE .20r	1.1 7	125	18⅝	14⅛	18⅛	+1⅛
16½	10	Arvin 1.12	11. 4	59	10⅝	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
58½	16¼	Asarco 1.40a	3.5 4	3475	30⅝	27⅞	30½	+4½
45½	25⅝	AshlOil 2.20	7.7 4	137	28½	27⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
42¼	36½	AshlO pf4.50	12.	3	36⅝	d36¼	36⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	AsdDG 1.50	8.2 6	106	18⅝	17⅜	18⅝	+1
22½	15⅝	Athlone 1.40	8.6 14	11	16½	16¼	16¼	
28⅝	14⅞	AtCyEl 1.84	12. 6	54	15⅛	14⅝	15	
106	60⅞	AtlRich 3.40	4.0 9	1315	85⅝	83	84⅝	+ ⅝
126½	72¾	AtlRc pf2.80	2.8	3	101½	100	101	+3¼
24¼	11½	AtlasCp		27	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+ ¼
41	29⅝	AutoDta .64	1.9 14	114	34	33½	33⅝	+1
29⅝	18⅝	AvcoCp 1.20	6.0 2	660	20⅝	19½	20⅛	+1⅛
59	38⅝	Avco pf 3.20	8.0	11	40	40	40	
74	49½	Avco pf 4.20	7.8	9	54	52	54	+3¼
23⅝	15½	Avery .72	4.2 7	305	17⅛	16⅝	17¼	+ ¼
32⅝	17¾	Avnet .80	3.3 6	507	24	22⅝	24	+2
53¼	31¼	Avon 2.80	8.5 8	1105	33⅝	31⅝	33	+ ⅞
28½	12¾	Aydin	12	80	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜	+2⅛
		— B-B-B —						
63¾	6	BAV Lia 52c		18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
2⅞	1⅛	BT Mtg		70	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ¼
78½	38	Bakrlnt .60	1.1 17	1337	55⅝	54	55⅝	+1⅞
24⅛	12¾	Baldor s .24	1.7 9	46	13⅝	13¼	13⅞	+1⅛
40½	22⅛	BaldwU 1.20	4.5 5	75	26½	24⅝	26½	+2⅛
60	34½	BldU pf 2.06	5.3	2	39	38	39	+3⅛
28⅝	19	BallCp 1.48	7.0 4	16	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅝
48⅜	19	BallyMf s.10	.5 12	2367	22½	20⅞	21	+ ⅜
25⅝	18½	BaltGE 2.44	13. 5	343	18⅝	d18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
49	35	Balt pfB4.50	13.	z170	35	d34⅛	35	
43	19	BanCal 1.12	5.1 5	140	22½	20⅝	22¼	+1⅛
19⅝	13⅝	Bandag .70	4.4 8	90	16⅝	15⅝	16	+1½
31¼	19	BangPnt 1	5.0 3	74	20⅝	19⅝	20¾	+ ¼
44⅛	26¼	BanP pf 2	7.4	2	27	27	27	+ ⅜
43¼	26⅝	BkNY 2.72	9.9 4	106	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅜
16	10⅝	BkofVa 1.16	10. 4	47	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
30⅝	20¼	BnkAm 1.32	6.0 5	1690	22⅝	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	33⅝	BankTr 3.30	8.8 4	198	37⅝	37	37½	+ ⅜
28	18⅛	BkTr pf2.50	13.	6	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅜
16⅜	7⅝	Banner .14	1.6 12	125	9½	9	9	+ ⅛
58⅝	29	Barber 1.60	3.4 12	48	47⅝	46½	46⅝	+ ¼
16⅛	10⅝	BardCR .36	2.9 9	280	12⅝	11½	12½	+1¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
21⅛	15	BarnGp s.80	5.0 4	9	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
23	16¾	BarnBk n 1	5.8 5	20	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
27¾	14⅝	BarryWr .52	2.4 11	53	22	20⅞	21⅝	+1⅛
40	27½	Bausch s 1	2.9 10	455	34½	33	34½	+2¼
49½	35⅝	BaxtTrv .64	1.6 12	1090	39⅝	37	39⅝	+2¾
10⅝	3⅝	BayFncl		233	5	4½	5	+ ⅜
27⅝	18⅜	BayStG 2.20	11. 5	20	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
14¼	9⅝	BayklCig .64	4.5 8	11	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅜
38	22⅝	Bearing .92	4.0 7	8	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅜
24¼	16½	BectFd 1.30	7.3 6	532	17⅞	16⅝	17¾	+ ⅜
49½	34⅝	Beat pf 3.38	9.6	31	35⅝	35⅛	35¼	— ¼
32½	20	Beckm .32	1.3 14	54	24⅝	23¾	24⅝	+1¼
36½	26¼	BectnD .92	3.2 9	304	29	27¼	29	+2
16	6	Baker	3	278	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+1⅛
50	26⅝	BelcoPt 1	3.0 5	285	34⅝	33	33¾	+2¼
30⅝	20⅞	Belden 1.60	7.3 4	15	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅞
8⅛	5⅛	BeldnH .36b	6.5 5	6	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
29⅞	15⅛	BellHow .96	5.1 7	179	19⅝	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
15	6⅝	BellInd .20a	2.1 5	219	10	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	14⅝	BelCd g s1.64		27	14⅝	d14½	14⅝	
30½	21⅞	Bemis 1.40	6.3 4	22	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
55⅞	36¼	Bendix 2.84	6.8 6	124	42	40	42	+2⅝
32¼	17⅝	BenfCp 2	11. 4	251	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	+ ¼
26½	16¼	Benef pf2.50	15.	z20	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
19⅝	2⅞	BengtB	19	1859	8⅛	7⅝	8⅜	+ ⅞
7¼	3	BerkeyP	5	212	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	15½	BestPd .24	1.4 6	171	17	16¼	17	+1⅛
26¼	19½	BethStl 1.60	7.9 3	266	20½	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅜
47¾	34⅝	BlaThr .88	2.1 13	x269	41⅜	40⅝	41½	+1⅛
33⅝	16½	Blaney .92	4.8 10	98	19⅝	17⅞	19⅛	+1⅝
29¼	13⅞	BlaFSL s.80	6.1 4	30	14	d13⅝	13½	— ⅜
25¼	17⅝	BlackDr .76	4.0 8	402	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅜
24½	13⅜	BlairJns 1	6.7 5	93	15	14½	15	+ ⅞
25½	15	BlissL 1.10	7.2 4	16	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
27¼	21¼	BlckHR 1.60	7.0 9	109	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ¼
37⅞	23½	BlueB 1.80	5.7 6	272	31⅝	31	31⅜	+1
5⅝	2⅝	BobbieBr	144	66	3	2⅞	2⅞	
68⅝	37¼	Boeing 1.80	3.3 7	4565	54⅝	52¼	54	— ½
39	32	Boeing wi		74	37	36	36⅝	— ⅜
42½	27	BoiseC 1.75	6.8 4	431	29⅝	27⅝	29	+1½
27⅝	20	Borden 1.82	8.9 5	468	20⅞	20	20⅝	+ ¼
42⅝	27⅝	BorgW 2.30	7.2 4	270	32	30⅝	32	+2
7½	3⅛	Bormns .20e	6.2 20	47	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
24	18⅝	BosEd 2.72	14. 5	233	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
84⅜	61	BosE pf8.88	14.	z360	64	62⅝	62⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	BosE pr1.17	14.	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	10⅛	BosE pr1.46	15.	12	10⅛	d10	10	— ⅛
13⅜	6⅝	Braniff .20	2.6	337	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	+1
29⅞	20⅝	BrigSt 1.28a	5.4 7	241	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+1
39⅝	30½	BristM 1.60	5.0 9	x1239	32	30⅝	32	+1⅜
44⅛	32½	BristM pf 2	6.3	9	32½	d32	32	—1
38½	21⅞	BritPet 1.67e	5.5 6	x94	30½	29⅝	30½	+1¼
18⅝	12½	BrkwGl 1.08	8.0 6	31	13½	13½	13½	
25	18⅛	BkyUG 2.22	11. 6	37	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ¼
26½	18⅝	BkUG pf2.47	14.	3	18⅝	d18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
30⅛	16¾	BwnSh 1.20	5.6 5	31	21¾	21⅝	21½	
30	12⅝	Brown .30	1.2 7	117	24¼	22⅝	24¼	+1½
28¼	21⅝	BwnGp 2	8.8 4	11	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅜
17⅝	11⅝	BwnFer .70	5.2 8	239	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
15⅝	10⅝	Brnswk .90	7.7 5	460	12	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅝
30	22⅝	Brnsk pf2.40	10.	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
33½	17½	BrushW s 1	4.0 8	120	24⅞	21⅞	24⅞	+3⅛
25	16⅛	BucyEr .88	4.9 7	330	18⅛	17⅛	18	+ ⅞
6⅛	4⅛	BudgC pf.60	13.	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
19½	12⅛	BufFor s 1	7.8 6	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	Bundy 1	12. 6	56	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ ⅝
19⅝	14½	BunkrH 2.04	14.	39	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	17¼	BunkR 1.20	6.0 5	271	20	18½	20	+2⅛
32	20½	BnkR pf1.58	7.1	1	21	21	21	+ ½
20	15	Burlind 1.40	9.1 6	58	15½	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
80¾	42⅛	BurlNo 2.10	3.7 4	617	56⅝	54¼	56½	+1½
7½	5⅝	BrlNo pf .55	10.	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
71½	42⅝	BrlNo pf2.85	5.7	208	50	48	50	+1
35⅜	22⅝	Burndy 1	3.7 8	8	27½	27¼	27¼	
8⅝	3	BrnsRL	34	670	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅞
87½	62	Burrgh 2.60	4.0 9	594	66	63⅝	65⅝	+2½
15	11	Buttrin s.52	4.5 6	53	11⅝	11¼	11½	+ ⅜
18⅛	9½	Buttes	12	162	12⅛	11⅝	12	+ ⅞
		— C-C-C —						
43⅝	27	CBI Ind s1a	2.8 11	41	35½	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅜
56⅛	44⅛	CBS 2.80	6.2 6	157	45⅝	45	45¼	+ ⅜
11⅛	5½	CCI	4	341	6⅝	6	6½	+ ⅛
12⅞	6⅝	CLC	10	10	7⅝	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
18⅛	10⅝	CNA Fn	5	40	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ½
22¼	15¼	CNA pf 1.10	7.3	13	15	d15	15	— ¼
11⅝	8¼	CNAl 1.14a	13.	17	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
71	48⅛	CPC 3.40	6.0 8	376	56⅝	56	56⅝	+1⅛
16¾	13¼	CP Nat 1.88	13. 6	15	14	13½	14	+ ½
28½	13⅝	CTS .80	5.3 6	330	15⅝	14⅝	15	+1⅜
68⅝	34⅝	CabotC 2	3.8 7	98	52⅝	51⅝	52⅝	+1⅝
21⅜	7⅝	Cadence	3	57	9⅝	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
36½	10	Caesars s	11	2162	12	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅝
54⅝	15⅝	Callim 2.75e	8.7 6	540	33½	30⅝	31⅝	+3⅛
7¼	2⅝	CamerB	5	53	3	2⅞	2⅞	
39⅝	17	CmRL g s.60a	2.1	249	29	27⅝	29	+2
34⅝	25¼	CamSp 1.90	7.2 6	87	26⅝	25⅝	26¼	+1
27⅝	19⅞	CampT 1.20	6.8 7	120	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
43¼	23⅝	CdPac g1.70e		314	32⅝	31¼	32¼	+2⅞
18	12⅝	CanalR .64	4.4 20	24	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
29¼	18⅝	Cannon 1.20b	6.3 5	65	19⅝	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
49⅝	37	CapCits .20	.5 9	x615	42½	41¼	42½	+1⅞
24⅛	16	CapHold 1.08	6.4 6	158	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	Carlng a .10	9	469	5⅝	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
29⅝	18⅛	Carlisle s.90	4.6 5	46	19⅝	19	19⅝	+1
29½	21½	Carnat 1.66	7.5 6	36	22⅝	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
10	6⅛	CaroFrg .44	6.6 4	24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
22½	14⅝	CarPw 2.08	13. 5	214	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
27⅝	18¾	CarP pf2.67	14.	10	19½	18⅝	19½	+1⅛
36	24⅝	CarTec 1.90	6.9 6	97	28⅝	27	27½	+ ⅝
13½	10⅝	CarrGn .79e	7.1	1	11⅛	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
21⅞	12⅝	CarsPir 1.10	8.0 4	19	13⅝	13	13¾	+1
20¼	14⅝	CartHw 1.10	7.3 6	454	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ¼
8⅛	6	CartWal .40	6.0 7	62	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	7⅝	CascNG .92	11. 5	32	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
19	10⅛	CastlCk .80b	7.3 9	139	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
61⅜	43½	CatrpT 2.10	4.4 8	1147	48¼	45⅝	47⅝	+2⅝
17½	11¼	CecoCp .75	5.7 4	28	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ¼
50	39⅝	Celanse 3.20	7.8 4	782	41⅝	41	41¼	+ ⅜
8⅞	4	Cenco	5	623	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ½
48	22½	Centex .25	.8 10	92	30½	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
16½	11¼	CenSoW 1.50	13. 5	453	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅜
20⅛	15	CenHud 2.16	14. 5	17	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
17⅛	12½	CenIlLt 1.70	13. 5	15	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
27⅝	21⅜	CnIlLt pf2.87	12.	z160	23	23	23	+ ⅜
14⅛	10	CenIlPS 1.36	13. 6	142	10⅝	10	10¼	+ ⅛
65	26¼	CenLoE 2	4.5 8	200	44⅝	43⅛	44½	+2⅝
15⅝	10⅝	CeMPw 1.64	14. 6	68	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅝
21⅜	8⅝	CenSoya .84	8.0 6	465	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
28⅝	21⅛	CenTel 2	8.7 7	181	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
54⅝	19½	CentrDat 1b	4.3 8	724	23¼	21½	23	+ ⅞
8⅞	6⅝	CntryTel .64	9.0 5	19	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
19½	11⅛	Crt-teed .90	7.7 9	39	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	14	CessAir .80b	5.4 6	1555	15⅝	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
28⅝	20⅛	Chmpln 1.40	6.6 4	182	21⅝	20½	21⅛	+ ⅜
28½	19½	Chml pf1.20	5.8	8	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+1⅛
13⅞	7⅝	ChamSp .80	9.7 6	167	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼
50	8⅝	ChartCo .80	3.8 1	2247	21⅝	19⅝	21	+1⅝
45⅜	3½	ChartCo wt		983	14⅛	13⅝	14⅝	+1⅛
25½	17¼	ChartCo pf		358	14⅝	13⅝	14	+ ½
11⅛	8⅝	ChasFd .80e	9.0	29	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
43⅞	31¼	ChasM 2.80	7.8 4	683	36⅝	35½	36	
14½	7	Chelsea .60b	8.3 3	16	7⅛	7	7¼	+ ¼
44⅝	33¼	ChmNY 3.48	10. 4	125	34⅝	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	16⅝	ChNY pf1.87	11.	107	17⅝	16½	17⅛	+1
25¼	16⅛	ChesVa s.84	4.6 6	76	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+1⅛
25⅝	19⅝	ChesPn 1.28	5.9 8	115	21⅞	20⅝	21⅛	+1⅛
34½	25	Chessie 2.32	8.7 4	151	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+ ⅜
19⅞	10¼	ChMlw	18	123	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅝
52½	22	ChMlw pf		14	24½	23¼	24½	+1¼
29⅝	18⅝	ChPneT 2	11. 6	22	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	
5⅛	3⅛	ChkFull .10e	3.0 4	99	3½	3⅛	3⅜	
25	11	ChrisCft .52t	3.2 9	120	16⅛	15	16⅛	+1⅛
9⅝	7⅝	ChCft pf 1	13.	3	7⅝	d 7½	7⅝	
13⅝	6	Chrisin .40e	4.4 6	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
26½	14⅝	Chroma 1.10	6.9 4	149	16⅝	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
100½	66⅛	Chroma pf5	7.2	2	69½	69½	69½	+ ¼
11⅛	5½	Chrysler		992	6⅛	6	6	
6	2	Chrys wt		222	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
21⅛	6⅝	Chrys pf		242	7⅝	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
28⅝	18⅝	ChurCh .60	2.9 7	526	20⅝	18⅝	20⅝	+2⅛
30⅜	23	CinBell 2.52	11. 4	21	23⅝	23	23	— ⅛
20⅜	14⅜	CinGE 2.04	13. 6	107	15½	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
42	28½	CinG pf 4	14.	z100	29	29	29	+ ½
103¼	67⅞	CinG pf 9.30	14.	z180	67¼	d67⅛	67⅛	— ⅜
102½	70	CinG pf 9.28	14.	z20	68	d68	68	—2½
37⅞	18	CinMil s .80	2.7 8	231	30¼	29½	29¾	+ ⅜
26¼	17	Citicrp 1.42	7.9 4	797	22	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
112½	58½	CitiesSv 4	4.6 7	144	87⅛	84⅝	86⅝	+ ⅛
22	14⅜	CityInv 1.50	10. 3	x525	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
2⅞	1⅛	CityInv wt		121	1⅝	1½	1½	
34	22½	CityIn pf 2	8.7	x55	23	d22¼	23	+ ½
45	29⅝	ClarkE 2.20	7.2 4	314	31	30⅛	30⅛	+ ¼
52⅞	20½	ClarkOil .80a	2.7 3	280	30	27¾	30	+2⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
37⅝	26⅝	ClvClf 1.40a	5.0 7	36	28	27½	28	+1
19⅝	13½	ClevEl 2	14. 6	193	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ½
81½	55	ClvEl pf7.56	15.	z150	54	d51	51	—4
11⅛	4⅝	Clevepk .60	11. 12	96	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Clorox .76	9.4 5	258	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
12½	7⅛	CluettPe .68	8.9 4	93	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	8	CluettP pf 1	12.	5	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ½
8⅛	4⅝	Coachm		94	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅜
33⅝	14⅝	CoastCp .40	2.2 4	1173	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
34	21⅛	CstlCp pf1.83	6.8	5	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+1½
7⅛	3⅝	CocaBtl .44	9.8 10	318	4⅝	4⅛	4½	+ ⅜
42⅛	28⅝	CocaCl 2.16	6.9 9	1298	31⅝	29⅝	31½	+2⅛
23	13⅛	ClgwBk s.88	5.6 5	7	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
16⅛	10⅛	ColeNt .72	6.9 4	16	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+ ¼
7⅛	3	Coleco	6	134	4⅝	4⅛	4½	+ ⅜
18⅝	11	ColgPal 1.08	9.2 5	1262	12⅛	11⅜	11⅞	
43⅝	34	ColgP pf3.50	10.	z10	34	34	34	— ½
10⅝	6¼	CollAik .72	11. 4	169	6½	6⅛	6⅝	
18⅝	6⅛	CollinF .32	4.0 4	68	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
27	14⅝	ColPen 1.40	9.0 3	273	15⅝	15¼	15½	
54	35⅛	ColInd 2.90	7.6 5	146	38⅛	35⅝	38¼	+2⅝
47	26	ColGas 2.56	6.9 8	246	37⅛	35	37	+2
37⅛	20⅛	ColuPct .42e	1.5 7	4474	29⅝	27	28⅛	+ ⅜
26⅛	19⅝	ColSOh 2.32	12. 7	60	19½	19⅛	19½	
105	91	CSO pf10.52	10.	z350	103	102	103	+1
28½	21⅛	CSO pf 2.42	8.5	14	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
64⅛	35¼	CmbEn 2.40	4.8 8	271	51	48⅝	50¼	+ ⅜
15⅝	7⅝	CmbEq .07i		324	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+1⅛
17	6⅛	Comdis n.28	3.7 5	185	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+1⅛
26	17⅝	CmwE 2.60	14. 7	651	18	17½	18	+ ⅜
20½	12½	CwE pf 1.90	15.	14	13	12⅝	13	
21¼	13⅝	CwE pf 2	14.	12	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ¼
99⅝	86½	CwE pfB8.40	9.5	z50	88	88	88	+7½
26⅛	17	CwE pf 2.37	14.	7	16⅝	d16⅛	16½	— ½
28	20⅛	CwE pf 2.87	14.	4	20⅝	d20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
89⅝	55	CwE pf 8.40	14.	z50	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	—1⅜
47½	29⅝	Comsat 2.30	7.2 6	89	32⅝	31⅝	32⅛	+1⅛
34⅝	15⅞	CoPsyc .60	2.2 13	44	26⅝	25¼	26⅝	+1⅛
22¼	13⅝	ComPS 1.88	13. 6	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
48⅝	20⅜	Compgr .28	1.3 6	92	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+1⅜
24¼	10½	CompScl	12	275	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+1⅜
59¼	23½	Cptvsn s	21	602	44⅝	41⅝	44¼	+2⅝
19⅝	15⅛	ConAgr 1.34	8.6 5	43	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ¼
40½	27⅝	ConeMl 2	6.1 4	32	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	+1½
39½	29⅝	ConnGn n1.52	4.9 5	101	31	30⅝	31	+1
27⅝	18⅝	ConnM 2	9.8 14	30	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+1⅛
18	13⅝	CnnNG 1.60	12. 7	17	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
58⅝	31	Conoco 1.90	4.3 6	1300	44⅝	42	44½	+2⅝
24⅛	12½	Conrac .80	5.1 38	98	16⅛	14⅝	15⅝	+1⅛
24⅞	19⅝	ConEd 2.68	13. 5	620	21⅝	20½	21⅛	+ ⅜
50	35½	ConE pf 5	14.	5	36	d34½	35½	—1½
27¼	20	ConFds 1.76	8.6 5	133	20⅝	20⅛	20½	+ ½
64	48⅝	ConF pf4.50	9.0	4	50	49⅝	50	+ ⅛
28¼	19¼	CnsFrt 1.30	6.8 4	58	19⅝	d19	19¼	— ¼
49	36	CnsNG 3.24	8.5 6	62	39	37⅝	38¼	+ ¼
23½	15½	ConsPw 2.36	15. 5	615	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ¼
77⅝	49	CnPw pf7.45	15.	z90	49	49	49	
24⅛	16⅛	CnPw pr2.50	15.	10	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
21⅜	14¼	CnPw pr2.23	15.	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
24	16	CnPw pf2.43	15.	2	15⅝	d15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
17½	7	ContAir .40	5.3	286	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
8⅝	5	ContCop	5	48	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ½
11⅛	9⅛	CntC pf 1.25	14.	z1300	9⅛	d 8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	21½	CntlCorp 2.20	9.6 4	282	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅜
32⅝	25¼	CntlGrp 2.40	9.2 5	390	26⅛	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
49	32½	CntGp pf4.50	14.	17	33	32½	33	+ ½
30⅝	21⅛	Contlll 1.40	6.6 5	967	24½	23⅝	24⅛	+1⅛
17⅝	12⅝	ContTel 1.36	10. 6	208	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
62½	32½	CtlData .60	1.3 7	652	45⅝	44⅛	45	+ ⅜
32½	25⅝	Conwd 1.80	6.9 6	20	26½	26	26	+ ¼
10⅛	4⅞	CookUn .15e	2.6 9	281	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ½
74½	46⅛	Coopln 2.16	3.6 8	338	61⅛	60⅝	60½	— ¼
250	170	Coopl pf2.50	1.2	2	217½	217	217	—32½
42½	31⅝	Coopl pf2.90	8.5	18	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
26¼	12⅝	CoopLab .60	3.8 8	456	16	13	16	+1⅜
17	9⅝	CoopTR .80	8.1 4	36	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
25¼	18⅝	Copelnd .92	4.9 10	7	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ¼
21	17½	Coppwd 1.48	8.6 4	19	17⅛	d17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	4½	Cordura .44	9.0 23	291	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	13	Coreins .48	3.4 8	27	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+1⅛
65	49¼	CornG 2.12	4.2 7	309	50⅝	49⅝	50	— ¼
30½	20⅝	CorrBlk 1.72	8.6 7	28	21	d20	20	— ⅜
26	17⅝	Cowles 1	5.4 13	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
67	59	CoxBdct .75	1.2 10	18	61	60⅝	61	+ ½
11⅞	4	Craig .06i	13	25	4⅝	4½	4⅛	+ ⅛
44½	28	Crane 1.60b	4.3 7	201	37¼	36⅝	37	
12	6⅛	CredtF .50	7.8 4	91	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
35⅝	24	CrockN 2.20	9.0 3	x56	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ½
27¼	19¼	CrckN pf2.18	11.	14	19⅝	d19⅛	19½	— ¼
22¼	14	CrmpK 1.20	6.9 6	15	17½	17	17½	+ ½
21	17⅝	CrouHl s.92	5.2 8	24	17⅝	d17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	23¼	CrwnCk	5	80	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
54⅝	32⅝	CrwZel 2.10	5.9 7	232	35⅝	34	35⅝	+2
45	43¼	CrZel pf4.63	10.	380	u45½	43⅝	45¼	+1⅝
69⅝	40½	CrumF 2.52	5.8 4	298	43½	42½	43¼	+1⅛
13¼	6	Culbro		45	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
39⅛	27⅞	CumEn 1.80	6.0 4	38	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅜
12⅞	8⅝	CunnDrg .40	4.6 6	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Currinc 1.10	14.	13	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
31	13⅜	CurtW .80	4.5 4	375	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+1
38½	22⅛	CurtW A 2	8.7	4	23½	23	23	—1½
29⅞	18⅝	Cyclops .88	4.4 15	34	20	19	20	+1⅛
		— D-D-D —						
12⅝	4½	DPF	3	127	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅝
7⅝	3⅝	Damon .20	4.2 48	306	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅜
20	12	DanRiv 1.12	8.3 4	182	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
30⅛	20	DanaCp 1.60	7.8 4	179	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ½
28⅝	16⅜	Daniel .30	1.5 9	201	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅜
49⅝	35⅝	DartInd 2	5.3 5	273	37½	37	37½	+ ⅜
49⅛	36⅛	Dart pf 2	5.4	46	37¼	37	37¼	+ ⅛
74½	46	DataGen	12	723	60	57⅛	59⅝	+1⅝
48⅝	22⅛	DataTer .30	1.2 13	301	25¼	24¼	25	+1⅜
23¼	67⅜	Datapnt	14	511	97½	95	96½	+2¼
		Datapnt wi		1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
18½	9⅞	Dayco .56b	5.4 3	82	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
87	63	Dayc pf 4.25	7.1	z10	60	d60	60	—3
49⅛	37	DaytHd 1.80	4.6 5	283	39⅝	39⅛	39½	+1
17⅛	12½	DaytPL 1.74	14. 6	69	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
121½	90	DPL pf12.50	14.	z40	89	d89	89	—1
41½	29⅝	Deere 1.80	6.1 6	1088	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅜
14	10⅛	DelmP 1.48	14. 6	129	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
47⅛	33⅝	DeltaA 1.20	3.5 7	547	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Deltec		15	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
17	8	Deltona		134	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+1⅛
21⅛	15⅝	DenMfg 1.16	7.1 6	28	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
23¼	11⅝	Dennys .88	7.0 5	47	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
20	13	Dentsply .88	6.3 7	41	14⅝	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
14⅝	10	DeSoto 1	9.5 6	28	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
15⅝	11	DetEd 1.60	14. 6	339	11⅝	d10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
76⅛	50	DetE pf7.68	15.	z70	51	50½	51	+1
75½	48	DetE pf7.45	16.	z50	48	48	48	—1
74⅝	48	DetE pf7.36	15.	z100	48	48	48	— ½
25⅛	19	DE pfF 2.75	14.	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
25⅝	19¼	DE pfB 2.75	14.	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
21½	14⅝	DetE pr2.28	15.	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	19⅝	Dexter 1	4.8 8	41	21⅛	21	21	— ¼
15⅛	7	DiGior .56	6.9 5	296	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ½
27	16½	DiGior pf2.25	13.	5	18	17½	18	+1½
26½	12⅝	DialCp 1.20	8.5 4	30	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
47½	29	Diaint 2.20b	7.3 7	371	30½	29⅝	30¼	+1
21⅛	14	Diaint pf1.20	8.3	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
36⅛	20⅛	DiamS 1.60	6.3 7	1338	26	25½	25½	— ⅛
40½	20⅛	Diebold .70	2.2 10	124	32	30¼	32	+2⅛
87½	51⅞	DigitalEq	13	2257	61½	59	61⅛	+1⅛
15⅝	8⅛	Dillingm .60	6.0 5	176	10	9⅛	10	+1½
27⅛	20⅛	Dillngm pf2	9.4	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
23¼	14	Dillon s 1.08	7.4 8	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
48⅛	33	Disney .72	1.6 12	603	44⅝	42	43⅝	+1⅝
8⅛	3⅛	Divrsfdln	7	762	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅞
6⅝	2⅝	DivrsMtg		414	3	2⅝	3	+ ¼
19⅛	9½	DrPepr .68	6.6 9	602	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ½
27	8	Documat	12	122	9½	8½	9½	+1⅜
79¼	34⅝	Dome g s.50	.9	281	56	53½	56	+5
24	18	Donald n.60	3.3 7	46	18⅛	18	18	
6½	3⅝	DonLJ .14	3.5 9	184	4⅝	3¾	4	+ ⅛
37	23⅝	Donnly 1.14	4.7 7	127	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅜
20	12⅝	Dorsey .75	5.9 4	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
40⅛	27⅝	Dover s .86	2.5 11	189	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅜
39⅛	24⅜	DowCh 1.60	5.2 7	1606	31⅛	29⅝	30⅝	+1⅛
49½	32½	DowJn 1.60	4.3 11	33	37⅛	36⅝	37	+ ½
38⅜	23⅝	Dravo 1.36	4.6 9	68	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
63½	40	Dresr 1.10	2.1 9	225	52	51¼	51⅞	+1
17¼	13	DrexB 1.72	13.	27	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	13½	Dreyfs .60a	3.4 5	7	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅞
45⅝	31⅛	duPont s 2a	5.9 5	966	34½	32⅝	34⅛	+1⅛
56¼	41½	duPnt pf4.50	11.	3	41½	41½	41½	
20¼	14½	DukeP 1.92	12. 5	151	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ¼
94½	61	Duke pf8.70	14.	z290	62	61	61	
90⅝	59	Duke pf8.20	14.	z50	60½	60½	60½	+1½
85⅜	55⅛	Duke pf7.80	14.	z20	57½	57½	57½	+1¼
46⅝	31⅝	DunBr 1.76	4.9 11	993	35⅞	34⅝	35⅝	+ ⅜
16⅛	12⅛	DuqLt 1.80	15. 7	157	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
22⅛	17½	Duq pfA2.10	13.	z170	16⅝	d16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
20⅛	13¼	Duq pf 2	15.	z180	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅝	DutchB .18	2.1 4	24	9	8⅝	8⅝	
8½	4⅝	DynAm .18	1.9 9	133	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅜
		— E-E-E —						
32⅝	22½	EGG s .40	1.6 16	214	25⅝	24⅝	25¼	+1¼
3¼	1⅝	EMI	69	330	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	22⅝	E Sys s 1	3.4 9	1606	29⅝	28⅝	29¼	+1¼
25⅝	14⅝	EagleP .88	5.7 5	102	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅝
21⅜	14⅛	Easco 1.20	8.3 6	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅝	EastAir	3	585	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅜
24¼	17	EsAir pf2.69	15.	25	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
26½	15⅝	EastGF .92	5.2 8	399	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ ⅞
15½	10¼	EastUtl 1.60	15. 6	63	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
66⅝	42⅞	EsKod 2.40a	5.0 8	2648	47⅝	46⅝	47⅝	+ ⅝
29⅝	21⅝	Eaton s 1.72	7.8 4	65	22½	22	22⅛	+ ¼
21⅛	11¼	Echlin .52	4.1 9	164	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+1½
30⅛	18⅝	Eckrd Jk 1	4.5 8	143	22⅝	21⅜	22⅛	+1¼
35	20¼	EdisBr 1.32	6.1 6	1	21½	21½	21½	
36⅛	13⅛	Edwrd .60a	3.3 5	116	19	18⅝	18¼	+ ¼
39⅛	16¼	ElPaso 1.48	8.1 6	1061	19⅛	18	18⅝	— ⅜
24⅛	16	EPG dpf2.35	14.	9	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
14⅛	8¼	ElcorCp .24	2.2 7	102	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
11½	5½	ElecAssc	10	196	6⅝	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
28	18⅝	EDS 1	5.1 10	30	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+1
5⅝	2⅝	ElMeMg	13	244	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
26⅛	13½	Elgin 1.60	11. 5	63	14⅝	14	14⅝	+1
7⅝	2⅝	Eltxlr		45	3	2⅝	3	+ ¼
39	29⅝	EmrsEl 1.60	5.2 9	488	31	30	30⅝	+ ⅝
19⅝	6⅝	EmrRd	9	187	9½	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
23⅝	12	EmryA 1	7.3 9	136	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+1
41⅝	23⅛	Emhart 2.40	10. 5	74	24⅝	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
14⅝	10⅛	EmpDs 1.44	14. 6	23	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3½	EmpD pf.50	14.	z900	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	EmpGas s.36	3.0 6	74	12⅝	11	12	+1½
38⅝	20⅛	EngMC s.84	3.7 5	1705	25⅝	24½	25⅛	+ ⅝
21	13⅝	EnnisB s.56	4.2 5	34	13⅝	d13⅛	13¼	— ½
34⅝	19⅝	Ensrch 1.56	5.8 9	378	27	26	27	+1¼
19⅛	11⅝	Entex s .80	5.9 7	206	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+1
23⅝	6½	Envrtec .251	3.1	120	8	6⅝	8	+1⅛
24	17½	Equitx 2.20	13. 6	28	17½	d17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
11½	7⅝	Equimk .96	12. 5	24	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
24½	17⅝	Eqmk pf2.31	13.	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	17⅝	EquitG s1.64	8.0 4	57	20½	20	20⅝	+ ½
26⅝	12	EqtLf 2	15. 7	66	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅝
35½	23⅝	Esmrk 1.84	6.8 6	282	28	27⅝	27⅛	+1¼
23⅝	10⅝	Esquire .80	6.8 4	27	11⅝	11	11⅝	+1
14⅝	9½	EssexCh .80	8.0 5	26	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
47½	15⅝	Estriln 1	2.7 8	159	36⅝	34⅝	36⅛	+3⅛
30½	22⅛	Ethyl 1.50	6.3 5	166	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	+1
25⅝	16⅛	EvanP 1.60a	8.8 4	248	18⅝	16⅝	18¼	+1⅛
14	9⅝	Evan pf1.48	14.	3	10	10	10	
46⅝	27	ExCelO 1.90	5.8 7	287	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	+ ¼
18⅛	13⅛	Excisr 1.81e	13.	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
67¾	49⅝	Exxon 4.80	8.4 6	2930	57⅛	55⅝	57	+1⅛
		— F-F-F —						
31⅛	21⅝	FMC 1.40	6.2 5	1135	22⅝	22	22½	+ ⅜
40	28	FMC pf 2.25	7.7	864	29⅝	28	29⅛	+1⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Fabrge .48	4.3 9	345	11½	10⅝	11¼	+1⅛
8	4	FabriCtr .28	6.6 4	36	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅛	FacetEnt .15e	3.2 68	35	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
57⅝	25	Fairchd s1.20	2.6 7	248	46	43½	46	+2
15	8⅝	FairmtF .76	6.8 10	76	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	9⅝	FamDlr .40	3.9 5	77	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
16	10	FrWstFn	2	257	9⅛	d 9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
4½	2⅝	FarahMf		82	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	Fedders		109	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	26	FedCo 2.40	8.8 7	13	27⅝	26¼	27⅛	+1⅛
65½	21	FedExpr	15	931	46	43⅝	46	+3⅛
20⅛	13⅞	FdMog 1.08	7.7 4	17	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
19⅝	11⅝	FedNM 1.28	9.1 5	1900	14	13⅝	14	+1⅛
35	20⅝	FedPB 1	4.0 7	22	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	FdSignl s.80	6.3 6	70	13	d12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
32⅝	21¼	FedDSt 1.80	8.1 5	366	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ½
26	17	Ferro 1.20	6.7 4	204	18	17½	18	+ ⅜
13½	5⅝	FidFin .60	9.8 2	66	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
34½	24⅛	FidUni 2.80	11. 4	17	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
37⅜	22½	Fldcst 2	8.5 4	13	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅜
18½	7	Filmwy .20b	2.4 7	481	8½	7¼	8⅛	+1⅛
11	4⅝	Filmwy pf		32	5½	4⅝	5½	+ ⅛
19	8	FinCpA .50	5.7 3	74	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
19½	10⅛	FinSBar 1	9.1 4	58	11½	11	11	— ½
45½	20⅝	FinlFed 1.40	6.0 4	499	23½	21¼	23½	+2⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Firestn .60	9.4 13	x535	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	10⅛	FtChrt .80	7.0 4	425	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
19⅝	10⅛	FstChic 1.20	9.3 4	1961	12⅝	12	12⅝	+1⅛
42½	32¼	FtBnTx 1.56	4.7 6	13	33½	33¼	33½	+1
42¼	31⅛	FtInBn 1.50	4.5 7	143	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	12½	FstMiss .50	2.0 14	408	25	22	25	+3¼
33⅝	24⅛	FstNBo 2.20	8.3 4	102	26½	25½	26½	+1⅝
25¼	16¾	FNStBn 2.20	12. 4	25	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ¼
14⅛	3⅛	FstPa .44	8.0 9	696	5⅝	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
3	⅛	FstPa wt		48	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	FtPaMtg		23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
19½	12⅛	FtUnRt 1.28	9.1 11	56	14½	14	14	
8⅛	5½	FtVaBk .52	9.0 4	50	5⅝	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
28	19⅝	FtWisc 1.88	9.4 4	37	20	20	20	
29	19⅝	FischM 1.50	6.9 5	4	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
15½	5⅝	FishFds .40	6.7	246	6⅝	d 6	6	+ ⅛
24½	15⅝	FishrSci .52	3.0 6	179	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+1½
11	5⅝	FleetEnt .52	9.2 6	x282	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	Fleming 1	6.3 6	115	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
19⅝	12⅝	FlexiV .80	4.9 4	97	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+1⅛
15	10⅝	Flexi pf1.61	15.	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
68	46½	FlaECst .10e	.2 3	12	50½	50	50½	+1
28⅝	19⅝	FlaPL 2.40	10. 5	691	23	22¼	23	+ ⅞
31⅝	21⅞	FlaPow 3	12. 6	256	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
21⅜	18⅛	FlaSts 1	5.3 4	39	19⅛	19	19	
64⅝	34½	Fluor s 1.20	2.2 13	983	54½	53⅝	54	+1⅝
28	17⅝	FooteC 1.70	7.7 6	12	22¼	22	22	
45⅛	26⅝	FordM 4	14. 3	1531	29	27⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	18⅝	ForMK 2	8.6 5	205	23½	22⅝	23⅛	+1⅛
49	29⅝	FMK pf1.80	4.9	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
13½	9⅝	FtDear 1.24	13.	20	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
47⅛	35⅝	FrtHow 1.48	3.9 8	x94	37⅝	36¼	37⅛	+1⅛
30⅝	18⅛	FosWh s.64a	2.4 9	281	27½	26½	27⅛	+2⅛
10⅝	4⅛	Fotomat		401	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+ ⅝
48½	26⅝	FourPhs	8	266	28⅝	27	27	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅝	FoxStaP .68	8.5 5	79	8⅝	7⅝	8	+ ⅝
44⅝	30½	Foxbro 1.30	4.1 8	62	31⅝	31	31⅝	+1
11⅝	6⅛	FrankIn .48	7.1 4	388	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
49⅝	34⅛	FrptM s 1	2.6 12	1025	39⅝	36⅝	39	+ ⅝
17⅝	6	Frigtrn .30	3.9 7	89	7⅝	7	7⅝	+1⅛
40	23½	Fruehf 2.40	9.9 3	113	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	10⅛	Fuqua .50	3.7 3	752	14	13	13⅝	+ ⅝
18⅛	12½	Fuqa pf1.25	8.9	7	14	14	14	
		— G-G-G —						
12½	7⅛	GAF .68	8.1 5	111	8½	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
16¼	11⅝	GAF pf 1.20	10.	5	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ¼
46	24⅝	GATX 2.20	8.4 5	273	26⅛	25⅝	26¼	+1⅛
56½	32⅝	GAT pf 2.50	7.4	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
49⅛	31	GCAs .20	.6 19	243	36	34	36	+3
14⅝	7⅝	GDV	3	52	9⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	GF Eqp		194	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
28	16⅛	GK Tec 1.30	5.9 5	224	22	20½	22	+1⅝
34	22½	GK pf 1.94	7.6	37	25½	24⅝	25½	+1⅛
3⅛	1⅝	GMR Pr		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
42⅝	30⅝	GalvHon .48	1.3 17	200	37	34⅝	37	+4
38⅛	22⅛	GamSk 1.50	5.0 4	26	30½	30	30⅛	— ¼
49⅛	39⅝	Gannett 2	4.8 11	123	41¼	40⅛	41⅛	+1⅛
13	5⅝	GapStr .38	6.3 4	76	6	d 5½	6	+ ⅛
26½	13½	Garfink 1.30	8.7 4	39	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+1⅛
16¼	10⅛	GasSvc 1.28	12. 4	15	11	10½	11	+ ½
15⅝	7⅝	Gatewy .40	6.2 4	16	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
59⅝	36	GearhtO .36	.8 22	47	46	45½	45⅝	+ ⅝
37⅜	22⅝	Gelco 1.20	5.2 5	165	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅞
30	20⅝	GemCo 2	8.8 5	23	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅝
17½	13⅛	Gemln 1.80	13.	36	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	GAInv 2.12e	17.	60	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+1⅛
70½	39⅝	GenAmO .60b	1.3 16	389	48⅛	46⅝	47⅝	+2⅛
17⅛	13⅛	GnBcsh .80	6.1 3	44	13⅛	d13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
17	7	GenCare	15	124	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
25⅛	16	GCinm s .48	4.1 7	x65	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ¼
85⅝	27⅝	GDynom 1.20	1.8 10	1682	68⅝	66⅝	67½	
95	58	GDyn pf4.25	5.5	2	76⅝	75	76⅝	+4⅝
57½	44	GenEl 2.80	5.9 8	1098	47⅝	45⅝	47⅝	+2½
37	23½	GnFds 2	7.7 5	446	26⅛	24⅝	26	+1⅛
47	28⅝	GnGth 1.57e	4.7 22	717	33⅛	32⅛	33½	+2
23¼	13	GnHost .80	5.9 2	7	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
54	34⅛	GnInst .80	1.9 8	296	41⅝	40½	41⅛	+1⅛
48	37½	GnInstr pf 3	7.9	3	38	38	38	
14⅝	10¼	GenMed .44	3.1 11	163	14	13⅝	14	
28¼	19	GnMills 1.32	5.9 9	683	22½	20⅞	22⅛	+1½
65⅝	44	GMot 5.45e	12. 5	2353	47	45½	46½	+ ⅜
46⅜	33½	GMot pf3.75	11.	2	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ¼
62¼	44⅝	GMot pf 5	11.	44	44⅝	d44⅝	44½	+ ⅝
18¼	12½	GnPort .80	6.2 3	74	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜
17⅝	3⅝	GPU	3	1064	4⅝	4⅛	4½	
14	6⅛	GnRefr	4	67	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
39⅛	28	GnSignl 1.28	4.2 9	261	30⅛	29	30¼	+1⅛
11	7⅛	GnSteel .40	5.6 5	31	7⅛	d 7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	23	GTE 2.72	11. 6	1462	24⅛	24	24⅛	+1
26	17⅝	GTE pf 2.48	13.	9	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
26⅝	12⅛	GTire 1.50	11. 6	704	13½	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅞
5⅛	2⅛	Genesco	156	299	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	17⅛	Genst g s1.60		87	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅜
27	18	Gst pf 1.68	9.1	4	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
26⅝	18⅛	GenuPt s1.04	4.6 10	344	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
34⅝	21½	GaPac 1.20	4.9 8	731	25⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+1½
36⅛	28	GaPac pf2.24	7.8	50	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
36	26⅝	GaPac pfB	8.3	4	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ¼
24⅛	16⅛	GaPw pf2.56	15.	6	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
24⅛	16½	GaPw pf2.52	15.	9	17	16⅝	17	— ⅛
26⅛	20	GaPw pf2.75	14.	11	20	d19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
75	50¼	GaPw pf7.72	15.	z120	51½	51½	52	
66½	31⅛	Geosrc .80	1.7 12	244	48⅛	44⅝	48	+5
30⅝	17⅝	GerbPd 1.62	8.9 5	51	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
97⅛	42⅛	Getty 1.50e	2.1 10	288	72	69	70	+1½
18⅛	13⅛	Getty pf1.20	8.7	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ½
11⅞	5	GiantPC	10	28	5	d 4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	6⅛	GibrFn .60	8.6 3	174	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ¼
37	14⅝	GidLew 1	4.0 4	113	25½	24	25⅛	+1⅛
19½	12	GiffHill .92	7.4 4	60	13	12½	12½	+ ¼
28	17⅝	Gillette 1.72	8.8 5	474	19½	18⅝	19⅛	+ ½
13⅛	6⅝	GinosInc .44	5.4	29	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅝
25⅛	17	GleasW .80	4.7 4	27	17⅛	17	17	
55⅝	16½	GlobMar .20	.5 10	460	41⅛	38½	40⅛	+1⅞
17	11⅛	GldWFn .54	4.4 5	462	12⅝	12	12⅛	
24	16⅛	Gdrich 1.56	9.0 4	307	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅞
18½	10⅛	Goodyr 1.30	12. 6	704	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
29	17	GordJw .72	4.0 4	32	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	21⅝	Gould 1.72	7.7 6	427	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
27	20⅝	Gould pf1.25	6.5	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
44½	27	Grace 2.05	6.2 7	462	33½	32⅝	33⅛	
40⅛	28⅝	Graingr .92	3.1 9	562	30	28⅝	30	+1½
14⅝	10	Granitvl 1	10. 5	40	10⅛	10	10	
16⅛	9	GrayDr .80	8.6 4	23	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
10⅛	4⅛	GtAtPc		147	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	20	GtLkInt .68a	3.2 4	26	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
32	24	GNIrn 3.75e	15. 9	7	25	24½	24½	— ⅜
40⅛	27⅝	GtNoNk 1.60	5.4 5	127	30	28⅝	29⅝	+1⅛
27⅛	14	GtWFin .88	5.8 4	366	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+1⅛
18⅛	11½	Greyh 1.20	7.9 5	588	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	7-16	Greyhnd wt		256	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	GrowG .44b	3.5 8	292	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
7	3⅛	GrowRty		13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
32½	15⅝	Grumm 1.20	5.9 10	391	20⅝	19½	20¼	+2
24⅝	18⅛	Grum pf2.80	15.	11	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅝
20⅛	10	Guardin s.32	2.8 5	14	11⅛	11	11⅛	
22⅛	13⅝	GlfWstn .75	4.5 3	6021	16⅝	15⅝	16½	+1⅛
45	30⅝	GlfW pf 2.50	7.4	15	33	33	33⅝	+1⅜
54½	25⅛	GulfOil 2.25	5.9 6	3353	39⅝	36½	38⅝	— ⅛
37⅛	11½	GulfRes .32	1.5 14	933	21½	18⅝	21½	+ ⅜
47½	17⅛	GulfR pf1.30	5.0	3	26	25	26	+ ⅜
43½	17⅛	GulfR pf1.60	6.5	27	24½	23½	24½	+1
13⅝	9	GlfStUt 1.36	14. 6	413	9⅝	9½	9½	
27⅛	13½	GulfUtd 1.12	7.3 6	501	15⅛	14⅝	15¼	+1
54½	39	GlfU pf 3.78	9.5	1	40	40	40	+1
17⅝	10	Gulton .60	4.8 7	97	13	12⅝	12½	
		— H-H-H —						
10⅝	2⅝	HMW	3	115	5⅝	5	5½	+ ⅝
25½	16⅝	HackW s 2	12. 5	108	16¾	d16½	16½	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Haloca	12	51	4⅝	d 4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	20½	HallFB 1.44	6.3 8	207	22⅝	22	22⅝	+1⅛
109⅝	64⅛	Hallibt 2	2.2 14	1247	91	88⅝	90⅛	+1⅛
28½	18	HamrP 1.50	6.7 5	108	22⅝	21⅛	22½	+2⅝
14	10⅝	HanJS 1.52e	14.	28	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	HanJI 1.84a	13.	15	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅝	Hndlmn 1	12. 5	119	8⅝	d 7⅝	8⅛	— ⅛
59⅝	18⅝	HandyH .70	2.7 13	613	26⅛	24½	26¼	+ ⅜
44⅝	30	Hanna 2	6.6 5	161	30⅝	30	30½	+ ½
41⅛	26½	HarBrJ 1.44	5.4 5	56	27	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅝	Hardees .32	2.9 4	52	11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
26	11½	Harnishf .40	3.3	338	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	+ ½
34⅝	22½	HarrBk 2	8.6 5	18	22⅝	23⅝	23½	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
39½	25⅛	Harris .72	2.4 11	1167	29½	27½	29½	+1⅛
36½	28¼	Harsco 2	6.6 6	42	30⅛	30	30¼	+ ½
13½	9⅝	HartSM .88	8.8 4	52	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ¼
28⅝	18⅝	HarteHk .68	3.2 10	18	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
12	6	HartfZd .40	6.0 3	86	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	11½	HattSe 1.50a	13. 8	25	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
26½	18⅛	HwllEl 2.44	13. 5	24	19⅝	19⅛	19½	
18⅛	7⅝	HayesA .40	5.2	21	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
29⅝	12⅛	Hazeltn .60	3.0 8	77	20	19⅝	20	+1⅛
37⅛	16¾	HealthTec s	4	724	23½	22⅛	22⅝	+2
19	9⅝	Hecks .30	2.8 5	292	11½	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
53½	8⅝	HeclaM	8	1712	26⅛	23⅝	26	+4
28⅛	21⅛	HeilmB s.80	3.6 7	123	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	+1
43⅝	34½	HeinzH 2.28	6.7 6	329	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅜
32¼	26½	Heinz pf1.70	6.5	19	26½	d26¼	26¼	— ⅛
10⅛	5½	HeleneC	6	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
34	14	HellrInt 1.20	7.5 5	146	16⅛	15⅝	16	+1
57	32⅝	HelmrP s.36	.8 16	252	45⅝	43⅝	45⅝	+2⅛
3⅝	1⅝	HemCap	12	3	2⅝	3	+ ¼	
8½	7⅝	HemInc .75e	10.	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅝	Herculs 1.20	7.2 4	415	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
26½	17⅝	Hershy 1.40	6.9 5	41	20⅝	20¼	20⅛	— ¼
11⅝	6½	Hesston	10	39	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
16⅝	12⅛	Hesln pf1.60	13.	3	12½	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
32⅝	23⅝	Heublin 1.66	6.8 7	109	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
70½	46⅝	HewltPk s.40	.7 17	873	61⅛	58⅝	60½	+1
38½	24½	Hexcel n .52	2.0 14	84	25⅛	24½	25⅛	+1⅛
24	10⅛	HiShear .50b	2.8 6	84	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+1½
14⅝	7	HiVolt .12	1.5 9	147	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
38⅛	26¼	Hillenbd 1.20	4.7 5	27	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+1⅛
36⅝	25	Hilton 1.36	5.1 7	370	27⅛	25⅝	26⅝	+ ⅜
25	12⅝	Hobart 1.20	9.0 5	136	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+ ½
23⅝	13⅛	Holiday .70	4.6 7	555	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
34	22⅛	HllyA .85t	2.7	2	22	22	22	+ ⅜
53⅝	15⅝	HollyS		161	38⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+1
10⅛	7½	HmeG pf1.10	15.	31	7½	7½	7½	
65	31	Homst 1.80	3.9 8	886	42⅝	39⅝	41½	
28⅛	18⅛	Honda .20	1.5 12	3	21½	d21	21½	
101	64⅝	Honwll 2.60	3.5 7	1348	74⅝	72⅝	74	— ½
23½	13½	HoovU 1.24	9.7 5	41	13⅛	d12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
11½	3½	Horizon	6	299	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+1⅛
47⅝	26⅝	HospCp .60	1.4 14	745	43⅝	42¼	43⅝	+1⅜
19⅝	12⅛	HostIntl .60	4.4 5	116	13⅝	13½	13½	
36⅛	27⅛	HousM 1.60	5.8 6	71	27⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	HousFb .20	5.2 10	32	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
22	13⅛	HoushF 1.55	11. 4	230	14⅛	14	14⅛	+1
33½	20⅝	HouF pf2.50	12.	6	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	24⅝	HousIn 2.68	10. 6	272	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
49½	26⅛	HousNG 1.30	3.4 9	292	37⅝	36½	37⅝	+2
19⅝	13⅝	Hubbrd 1.76	13. 7	45	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
33	16½	HudMg s.80e		37	19½	18⅝	19½	+1⅛
20½	12½	Huffys .60	3.8 6	206	16	14⅝	15⅝	+1⅛
67½	39½	HughsTl s.84	1.5 14	1256	54⅝	50	54⅝	+6⅛
39⅝	19⅝	Human s.75	2.0 15	x419	37¼	34½	37¼	+3¼
23⅛	17⅛	Huma pf2.50	14.	x53	17⅝	d17	17⅝	
15⅝	9	HuntCh .40	4.2 7	425	9½	d 8½	9½	+ ½
29	16	HuttEF s.80	3.8 5	529	21	19⅝	20⅞	+1⅛
15½	9⅝	Huyck .72	6.5 7	68	11	10¼	11	+1⅛
		— I-I-I —						
30⅝	17⅛	IC Ind 1.84	9.7 2	193	19⅛	18½	19	+ ⅜
47	30⅛	IC In pf3.50	11.	17	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅜
6⅛	2⅛	ICN		298	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ¼
33⅝	26⅝	INACp s2.20	7.9 4	235	28	27	28	+1
26⅝	20	INA pf 1.90	9.0	14	21	20	21	+1
17½	12⅝	INAIn 1.74	13.	32	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	
15½	9⅝	IU Int .95	8.8 6	551	11	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
55⅝	32	IUInt A		1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	14	IU Int pf1.36	8.8	16	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅜
26⅝	18⅛	IdahoP 2.40	13. 8	85	19⅝	19	19	
27½	18½	IdealB 1.40	8.7 4	67	16⅝	d16⅝	16⅝	— ½
7	3⅝	IdealT .24t	6.0	58	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
23⅛	15⅛	IllPowr 2.28	14. 6	213	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅜
25½	19	IlPow pf2.35	13.	z10	18½	d18½	18½	— ½
46⅛	27	IlPow pf4.12	14.	z300	30	29	29	
29⅝	20½	ITW 1	4.7 6	45	21½	21	21¼	+ ½
29⅝	15	ImplCp 1.20	7.7 3	171	15½	15	15½	+ ¼
33⅛	18	INCO .60	2.5 15	1380	23⅝	22½	23⅝	+1⅛
10	6	IncCap		7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ½
10⅛	8⅛	IncoCC 1.02e	11.	3	9	9	9	
76⅛	48	IndiM pf7.76	16.	z4300	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	—1⅛
23	14½	IndiM pf2.25	16.	11	15	d14¼	14¼	— ¾
26⅛	23½	IndiM pf2.75	12.	200	22⅝	d22⅝	22⅝	
30⅝	23⅛	IndiGas 2.60	11. 4	2	23	d23	23	— ⅛
24	17	IndiPL 2.24	13. 5	180	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+ ½
21⅜	15	IndNatl 1.40	10. 4	23	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
39⅛	16⅝	Inexco .20	.7 20	491	29¼	27⅝	29¼	+2
62⅝	46⅝	IngerR 3.32	6.4 7	543	52	49	52	+3½
38	29⅝	IngR pf 2.35	7.6	32	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+1
16⅝	12⅛	IngrTec .54	4.2 11	17	13	13	13	+ ¼
40⅛	28⅝	InldStl 2.80	9.9 5	243	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	Insilco .54b	8.6 5	136	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅝
2⅛	1	InstInvTr		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
32⅛	16	Integon .48	2.8 7	183	17½	16⅝	17⅛	+ ½
21⅛	14	ItcpSe 1.92a	13.	18	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
42⅝	30⅝	Interco 2.64	7.8 5	55	37½	36⅝	37½	+1⅛
92	81	Inter pf 7.75	9.4	16	82¼	81½	82¼	+1¼
33⅛	22½	Intrik 2.28	9.7 3	47	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ¼
16⅜	9⅛	IntAlum .60	5.6 5	46	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ¾
80	51⅞	IBM s 3.44	6.2 11	6783	56⅝	54⅞	55⅝	—1⅛
23½	16⅝	IntFlav .80	4.4 11	407	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+1⅛
45½	26⅛	IntHarv 2.50	9.4 3	1654	27¼	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
61½	43⅝	IntMin 3.48	7.1 6	910	49⅝	47½	49	+1⅝
23⅛	13⅝	IntMult 1.20	8.7 4	19	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
47⅝	30½	IntPapr 2.40	7.3 4	652	32⅝	31⅞	32⅝	+ ⅝
30⅛	11⅛	IntRecif .32	1.6 7	227	20⅛	19	20½	+2⅛
30⅜	22⅝	IntTT 2.40	9.9 9	1764	24½	23½	24⅛	+ ⅝
54½	43⅛	IntTT pfH 4	9.2	2	43½	43½	43½	
51	38⅛	IntTT pfJ 4	10.	2	38½	38½	38½	
50	36⅛	IntTT pfK 4	11.	21	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	+1⅛
56½	40½	IntTT pfO 5	13.	29	40⅝	d40	40	— ½
38⅛	29	IntTT pf2.25	7.7	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅝
53⅛	38⅝	IntTT pf4.50	11.	12	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	16⅛	Intrpce 1.40	7.1 4	38	19⅝	19	19⅝	+1½
40	26⅛	IntsGp 1.60b	5.9 6	7	27	27	27	— ¼
15⅝	10½	IntstPw 1.56	14. 6	27	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ¼
30⅝	20⅛	IowaBf s .60	2.5 5	x212	24½	23	24	+1⅛
15⅛	11	IowaEl 1.40	14. 4	44	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ¼
21	15⅛	IowlIG 2.10	13. 6	57	16	d15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
27⅝	16⅛	IowaPS 2.20	13. 6	77	17	d16½	16⅞	+ ½
26	18⅝	IowaRs 2.52	13. 5	32	19⅛	d18½	19⅛	+ ½
6⅛	3½	IpcoCp .12	3.2 13	88	3⅝	3⅝	3¾	+ ¼
38½	26	IrvgBk 2.72	8.8 4	36	31¼	30⅝	31	+ ⅜
35⅛	16⅝	ItekCp	12	318	20⅝	19	20¼	+1⅜
23¼	17⅝	ItelCp		1220	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¾
13⅛	1⅝	Itel pf		200	2⅝	2	2½	+ ⅝
		— J-J-J —						
27½	19½	JmesF 1.40	7.0 8	45	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅜
25½	15¼	JameRv n.48	3.1 4	122	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	
12⅝	6⅝	Jamsw .12	1.5 3	46	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
10½	6⅝	JapnF 1.32e	19.	299	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
38	22⅝	JeffPll 1.20	4.9 5	45	24⅝	23½	24¼	+1
38½	25	JerCpf 4	16.	z200	25	25	25	— ¼
83	48	JerCpf 8.12	16.	z20	51	51	51	+1½
79	49	JerCpf 8	16.	z170	49⅝	49	49	
105⅝	68	JerCpf 11	16.	z130	67½	d66	67½	—1½
21⅛	13⅝	JerCpf 2.18	14.	5	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
30⅛	22⅛	JewelC 1.68	7.4 5	41	23	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅜
6⅝	2⅝	Jewelcor	9	179	3¼	3	3	+ ¼
27⅛	18⅛	JhnMan 1.92	10. 4	320	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
64⅝	42½	JnMn pf5.40	13.	57	42½	d42	42	—1
81⅜	64⅝	JohnJn 2	2.9 12	1295	69⅝	68⅝	69	+1¼
12⅛	6⅛	JohnEF	18	58	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ¾
33	22⅝	JohnCn 1.20	5.5 6	528	22¼	d21½	21⅝	—1¼
40	27	JohnC pf 2	7.5	1	26½	d26½	26½	— ½
15⅝	7	JonLan .40	7.7 7	127	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
46⅛	34	JonLoupf 5	15.	z150	34	34	34	
34⅛	28	Jorgen 1.50	5.0 5	37	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
24½	17⅝	Jostens 1	5.4 8	16	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
37⅝	26⅝	JoyMfg 1.72	6.2 7	118	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ½
		— K-K-K —						
57	28	KLM 3.49e	12.	8	30½	28½	30	+2
28⅛	17⅝	K mart .84	4.5 7	1225	19⅛	18	18½	+ ⅜
25⅝	15⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	6.5 3	1200	18⅝	17⅝	18½	+1⅛
23⅛	14⅝	KaisCe 1.40	8.1 3	189	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ½
46	24⅝	KaisrSt		195	34½	33	34½	+1⅛
10⅝	6⅛	KanebMt .28	3.7 25	49	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
30	13⅝	Kaneb .80	3.9 10	498	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	+1⅛
27½	18⅛	KCtyPL 2.46	14. 6	89	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ½
23½	14⅝	KCPL pf2.20	15.	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
24⅛	15½	KCPL pf2.33	15.	4	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
39½	21	KCSoln 1.10	4.0 5	161	28	27	27½	+ ⅜
10⅛	8⅛	KCSou pf 1	12.	z120	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
19	13	KanGE 1.94	15. 7	75	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅜
28	17⅝	KanNb 1.48	7.3 8	36	20⅛	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅜
20⅛	14½	KanPLt 2.04	14. 5	87	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
25½	16½	KaPL pf2.32	14.	7	16⅛	d16	16⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Katyind	3	437	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅜
37⅛	18⅝	Katy pf 1.46	6.0	26	24½	22⅝	24½	+3½
13⅝	6⅛	KaufBr .24	3.3 5	217	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
17	12¼	Kauf pf 1.50	12.	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
28⅛	14½	Keene .60	3.4 5	44	17⅝	17½	17½	
16⅛	7	Keller .30	4.1 5	42	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	15⅝	Kellogg 1.32	8.1 8	169	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Kellwd .80	9.8	17	8⅝	d 8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	22⅛	KenlRty .10e	.4 71	52	28½	27⅛	28½	+1⅛
25⅛	20½	Kenmt s	8	44	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+1⅛
44⅝	21¼	Kenncl 1.40	4.7 8	1008	29½	25⅝	29½	+4½
21⅝	15½	KyUtil 2.12	13. 8	55	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	KerrGls .44	5.0 6	69	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅜
19⅛	13¼	KerrG pf1.70	12.	6	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
78⅝	46	KerrM 1.80	3.1 9	604	58⅛	55⅝	57⅝	+2⅛
17⅛	7⅝	KeysCon		27	7⅝	d 7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	17	Keysint s.48	2.0 13	59	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅜
39⅛	28⅛	KiddeW 1.80	5.8 4	152	31	30½	31	+1
51½	37½	Kidde prB 4	9.8	1	41	41	41	
30	21⅝	Kidde pr1.64	6.8	6	24	24	24	— ⅛
48½	39½	KimbCl 3.20	7.9 6	190	40½	40	40½	+ ½
16⅝	9⅝	KingDSt .90	8.8 5	67	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	14⅝	Kirsch 1.32	8.8 5	7	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
26½	19⅝	KnigtRd .70	3.6 7	12	19½	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	16⅛	Koehrin 1.10	6.8 4	213	16⅝	d15⅝	16¼	— ⅛
28⅝	18	Koger n1.20	6.9 22	112	17⅝	d17⅛	17⅝	— ⅛
24	15⅝	Kollmr s.40	2.3 10	172	18⅛	16⅝	17⅝	+1⅛
31⅝	19⅝	Koppers 1.40	5.7 8	126	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
47½	35	Kopprpf 4	11.	z20	35	35	35	—1
50⅛	39⅝	Kraft 3.20	8.0 6	171	40⅛	39½	40⅛	+ ⅛
13½	5½	Kroehlr		37	5⅝	d 5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
27	14	Kroger s1.36	9.1 5	104	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
15½	8½	Kuhlm .80	10. 5	25	8⅝	d 7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
15	8⅝	Kysor .88	9.7 3	44	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
		— L-L-L —						
14⅝	6½	LFE .12r	1.8 7	86	7	6½	6½	
9⅛	5½	LFE pf .50	8.3	12	6	6	6	— ½
18⅛	14⅛	LITCO 1	6.6 7	38	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
5⅝	2	LLCCp	45	69	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
13⅝	8	LLCCp pf		3	9	9	9	
14⅝	6⅛	LTV	2	1251	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
21½	11⅛	LTVA .36t	2.5	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
14⅛	6⅝	LTV pf l		5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
39	23⅝	LTV pf 2.60	10.	61	25⅝	25	25⅝	+1⅛
12⅝	8⅛	LQuint 1.71t	12. 10	70	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	14⅝	LacGas 1.86	12. 4	22	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
19½	9⅛	LamsSe s.80	8.4 3	180	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
22½	11⅛	LaneBry 1	7.6 5	76	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅜
33½	18⅝	Lanier s .44	2.0 12	190	22⅝	20⅝	22½	+2⅛
15	9⅝	LawtCh .40	6.2 10	147	10	9⅝	9⅝	
29	14½	LearPet s.12	.7 15	886	16½	15⅝	16½	+1⅛
29⅛	17⅝	LearSg 1.04	4.9 5	128	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	+1⅛
24½	18⅛	LswyTrn 1.30	6.5 6	54	20⅛	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
24⅝	17⅝	LeeEnt .84	4.7 6	51	17⅝	d17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	LegPlat s.48	4.4 6	18	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
2	1⅛	LehValind		116	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14	9⅝	Lehmn 1.47e	15.	136	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
23½	13	Lennar s.22	2.0 13	103	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+1⅛
29⅝	20⅛	Lenox 1.48	6.8 6	30	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	6	LesFay .48	7.5 7	29	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	16	LevFdC	8	17	16½	17	+ ½	
14⅛	12⅛	LevFln .75a	5.8	8	13	13	13	— ⅛
39½	22⅛	LeviStr s1.10	3.2 8	513	35	33⅝	34⅝	+1
29⅝	17⅝	LevitzF 1	5.0 4	204	20	18⅝	20	+1⅛
28⅝	20	LOF 2.20a	11. 4	85	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅛
57⅛	43⅛	LOF pf 4.75	11.	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
22½	11⅛	LibtyCp s.40	4.7 5	46	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
26	15	Lilemk .48	2.5 10	64	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+1
42	29⅝	Lilly El 2.50	7.1 7	60	35⅛	33⅝	35⅛	+2⅛
70½	61½	Liggt pf 7	11.	z10	61	d61	61	—2
63⅝	45⅛	LillyEli 2.10	4.3 11	710	48⅝	47	48⅛	+1⅛
41	33	LincNt 2.80	8.4 5	100	34	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
95	72½	LincNtpf 3	4.3	3	70	d70	70	—3
18⅛	13⅝	LincPl 1.80a	13.	9	14	14	14	
8⅝	4⅛	Lionel .16	3.0 5	89	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
57⅝	22½	Litton 1b	2.1 7	898	47⅛	44⅝	46⅝	+ ⅝
86	34⅛	Litt pfc pf		2	71⅝	71⅝	71½	—7⅛
115	49½	Litton pf 3	3.3	5	90	90	90	+6

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
20¼	16½	Litton pf 2	12.	12	16⅛	d16⅛	16⅛	
48⅛	18½	Lockhd	12	586	26	23⅝	26	
45	29⅝	Loctite .56	1.9 11	220	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
73⅝	42⅛	Loews 1.20	2.1 4	80	56	54⅛	56	
18⅛	10½	LomFn 1	9.2 5	112	11	10⅝	10⅝	
21	13⅝	LomMt 2.36e	14. 4	34	14⅝	14	14⅝	
30⅛	21⅛	LnStar 1.65	7.3 4	234	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	
17⅛	13⅝	LILCo 1.88	13. 6	356	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
33	22⅛	LongDr .76	3.1 10	134	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	
25	23⅝	Loral s	14	68	25	23⅝	25	
57⅛	26⅝	LaLand 1.80	4.9 8	2048	37⅛	33⅝	36⅝	
29½	18⅛	LaPac .60b	2.9 6	271	20⅝	19⅝	20½	
22¼	14½	LouvGs 2.06	14. 7	204	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
14⅝	7⅝	Lowenst	11		7⅝	d 7½	7⅝	
18⅛	13½	Lowes n .60	4.5 7	516	13⅝	d13⅝	13⅝	
64½	42½	Lubrzl 1.80	3.4 11	250	53	51⅝	53	
17⅛	13⅝	LuckyS 1.12	7.7 7	998	15	14½	14½	
18⅛	8⅝	Ludlow .80	8.2 6	104	9⅝	9	9⅝	
17⅛	12	Lukens .96	7.2 9	6	13⅛	13	13⅛	
25⅝	13½	LynCSys .40	2.4 12	47	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
		— M-M-M —						
41⅝	19⅝	MACOM .20	.6 21	129	33⅝	32½	33	
57¾	37⅝	MCA 1.50	3.3 8	152	46	45	45½	
15⅝	9⅝	MEI .44	4.3 5	107	10⅛	10	10⅛	
38⅝	16	MGIC 1.12	6.1 5	897	18⅛	16⅝	18⅛	
24	14⅝	MacAF 1	4.3 6	29	23	22⅝	23	
11⅝	5⅛	MacDo .40	7.6 5	158	5⅝	d 5	5⅛	
13⅝	5⅝	Mackie .52	8.2 4	101	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	
28⅛	21⅝	MB Ltd g s1.40a	33		22½	21⅝	22½	
21⅛	11⅛	Macmill .82	6.8 7	773	12	11⅝	12	
57	35	Macy 2.25	4.9 5	116	46⅛	46	46⅛	
49	34	Macypf 4.25	12.	z100	35	35	35	
20⅝	13⅝	MdsFd 2.45e	14.	339	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	
7⅛	6⅛	MagicCf .60	9.7 4	53	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
33⅛	26⅛	MalonH 1.12	4.1 9	65	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
20⅝	9⅝	MgtAst n	6	1987	11⅝	10	11	
11½	5⅝	Manhln .20b	4.6 3	48	6½	6⅛	6½	
10⅛	5	ManhLf .32	5.7 8	128	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
37⅛	26½	MfrHan 2.52	8.8 4	216	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	
48⅛	26⅝	MAPCO 1.60	4.6 9	651	34⅛	33	34⅛	
73⅛	34⅝	MarOil s1.88	3.4 11	1725	54⅝	52⅛	53⅛	
21⅝	11⅝	MarMid .80	6.5 4	470	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	
16⅝	11⅛	Marionl .44	5.4 16	119	12	11⅝	11⅝	
20⅝	11⅝	MarkCit .36	2.3 10	107	15⅛	14⅝	15⅝	
21½	12⅝	Mark pf1.20	7.9	10	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	
26⅛	19	Marley 1	5.3 5	49	19⅝	19	19	
26	12⅝	Marriot .20	1.3 10	234	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	
72⅛	53⅝	MrshM 3.60	6.7 9	82	54	53⅝	54	
25⅝	12⅝	MrshF 1.24	8.9 8	236	14	13⅝	13⅝	
57¼	33¼	MartM 2.12	4.9 6	372	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	
34	12	MaryK .38	2.4 10	75	25½	24½	25⅛	
31⅝	17⅝	Md Cup .44	3.2 6	45	20⅝	19⅝	20	
27½	19⅝	Masco .60	3.0 7	132	20⅝	20	20⅛	
30⅝	20	Masonlt 1.32	6.5 6	98	20½	20⅛	20¼	
14¼	10½	MasM 1.44e	13. 7	28	11	11	11	
13⅝	7⅝	MasseyF		541	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	
17⅛	12	MasCp 1.72	13.	8	13	12⅝	12⅝	
11½	8⅝	MasInc 1.16	13.	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
34¼	25⅝	MatsuE .35e	1.3 8	7	26½	26¼	26½	
10⅝	6⅝	Mattel .30	4.2 5	815	7¼	6⅝	7⅛	
7⅝	4	Mattel wt		149	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
28⅝	19½	Mattl pf2.50	13.	26	19⅝	d19⅛	19⅛	
27⅝	18	MayDS	8.2 5	268	19	18	18⅝	
25¼	15⅝	MaverO 1.10	6.9 6	8	16	15⅝	16	
4⅝	2⅝	MaysJW	4	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
28⅝	21½	Maytg 1.80a	8.1 7	67	22½	22¼	22¼	
36½	15⅝	McDrm 1.40	5.9 40	1371	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	
38⅝	21¼	McDr pf2.20	8.5	43	26	24⅝	26	
29⅝	17¼	McDr pf2.60	15.	2	17½	d17½	17½	
51⅝	36¼	McDnld .56	1.4 9	1079	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	
52⅝	20	McDonD .90	2.3 8	398	39	36⅝	38⅝	
32¼	23	McDonh 1.32	5.9 14	12	23¼	d22½	22½	
31⅛	20⅝	McGEd 1.80	7.8 5	171	23	21½	23	
37	23½	McGrH 1.52	5.8 9	222	26	25⅛	26	
89	33⅝	McIntyr g		255	45⅝	41½	42⅝	
16½	8½	McLean .64	7.1	25	9⅛	8⅝	9	
13⅝	6½	McLout	4	22	7	6⅝	6⅝	
58	16¼	McMorO.16	.5 91	316	33⅝	31⅝	31¾	
20½	11⅝	McNell .90	7.7 7	3	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
29⅝	19⅝	Mead 1.80	8.4 4	421	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	
48½	25¼	Measrx .50	1.9 9	152	27⅝	26½	26½	
72⅝	37⅝	Medtrn .60	1.0 13	368	57⅝	56	57⅝	
31½	23½	Melville 1.60	6.0 7	154	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	
39	10	Memorex	3	1038	11⅝	10½	11⅝	
41	30⅝	MercStr 1	3.2 4	3	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
29⅝	18⅝	MerTx s1.32	8.8 5	84	19½	d18½	19½	
75⅝	58⅛	Merck 2.50	3.6 13	884	64⅛	62⅝	64½	
41⅝	27½	Meredith 1.32	4.1 5	3	32	32	32	
26⅝	15½	MerrLy .96	5.2 6	1308	20⅝	17⅝	18⅝	
78⅝	24⅝	MesaPet n	3	1876	49⅝	46⅛	49⅝	
42⅝	27¼	MesaRoy n.12e	.4	633	34½	31⅛	33⅝	
18¼	13⅝	Mesab 1.40e	10. 9	219	14⅛	d13⅝	14	
21⅝	13⅝	Mesta		11	14⅛	14	14⅛	
27⅝	14½	MGM .40b	3.5 9	895	17⅝	15⅝	17	
74½	51½	Metrm 3.20	5.4 7	18	59	58⅝	58⅝	
81½	48	MtE pfF8.12	20.	z60	43	d41	41	
84	49	MtE pfJ8.32	18.	z70	47½	d47	47	
87	46	MtE pf 8.32	17.	z70	48½	47½	48½	
15⅛	11½	MchGs 1.30b	12. 8	26	11⅝	d11⅛	11⅛	
25⅝	19⅝	MhWi pf2.12	10.	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
22⅝	16	MdCTel 1.48	9.8 6	64	17¼	17	17¼	
27½	19¼	MdCT pf2.06	9.9	11	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
14⅝	10¼	MidSUt 1.58	15. 5	1281	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
4⅝	2	MidIndR	3	230	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
30½	18	MidRos 1.36	5.4 7	89	24⅛	23½	23⅝	
29½	16¼	MillerW 1.20	7.2 6	201	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
41⅝	22⅝	MiltBrd 1.28	4.0 7	110	30	29¼	29⅝	
		MiltRs .40	2.5 16	40	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
25⅛	17¼	MinnGs 1.34	11. 4	8	17⅝	17¼	17¼	
68⅛	46⅛	MMM 2.80	5.6 9	1283	49⅝	47⅝	49⅛	
21⅛	15	MinPL 2.04	13. 5	32	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
15⅝	10⅛	MirroCp .96	8.3 6	7	11½	11½	11½	
33¼	24⅝	Misnins s.80	3.1 6	x22	26	26	26	
62¼	45½	MPacC 3	5.6 5	86	54	53⅝	53⅝	
13⅝	9⅝	MoPSv 1b	10. 6	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
89½	36¼	Mobil s 3	4.7 7	5718	65⅝	62¼	64	
2⅞	1⅜	MobileH	12	60	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
15⅝	9½	MdMer .28	2.0 5	49	10⅝	10	10	
14½	7½	Mohasco .90	11. 7	75	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	
20¼	9⅝	MohkDta	18	832	14	12½	13⅝	
14⅝	10⅝	MohkR 1.20	11. 6	23	10⅝	d10½	10½	
32¼	14⅛	Moorh s1.20a	5.5 4	27	21⅞	21½	21⅝	
58⅝	31½	Monogr .65a	1.8 5	113	36⅝	34	36	
62⅝	46⅝	Monsan 3.40	7.2 5	497	47½	d46½	47⅝	
22⅝	15⅝	MntDU 1.80	11. 6	69	17⅛	16⅝	17	
24⅝	18½	MonPw 2.12	11. 7	x254	18⅝	d18	18⅝	
20⅝	14⅛	MonSt 1.80a	12.	x32	14⅝	14½	14½	
9¼	6⅝	MONY 1.10e	16. 7	46	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	
58	27	MoorM 1.12	3.0 5	207	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	
54⅝	39⅝	Morgan 2.80	6.6 6	625	42¼	41½	42¼	
47½	23¼	MorKn 1.84	5.1 6	39	36	35	36	
19	18	MorseSh .72	6.9 4	51	10⅝	10¼	10½	
8⅝	5⅝	MtgTrAm	7	446	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
34⅛	21¼	MorNor 1.40	6.3 6	108	22½	21⅜	22⅝	
63⅝	38	Motrola 1.40	2.7 10	451	52	49	51⅝	
39½	24½	MtFuel 2.36	7.6 9	229	31½	29⅝	31¼	
26⅝	19	MtSTel 2.32	12. 6	44	20⅝	20	20	
13¼	5⅝	Munford	7	69	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	
7⅝	4	Munfd pf.40	9.7	12	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
17	12½	Munsng 1.20	8.6 13	25	14	14	14	
15⅝	12⅛	MurphC 1.28	10. 5	29	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
123	46	MurpOil 1.50	1.8 10	187	82	77½	82	
23⅝	16¼	MurryO 1.20	7.3 5	5	16⅝	16½	16½	
14⅛	10¼	MutOm 1.44	14.	22	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
14⅝	6½	MyersL .40	6.7 5	92	9⅛	8⅝	9	
		— N-N-N —						
24⅝	15⅛	NCH .72	3.6 9	30	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
16⅛	10	NCNB n .72	6.5 4	290	11	10⅝	11	
81½	55	NCR 2	3.4 7	439	58⅝	57⅝	58½	
44⅝	23	NLInd 1.20	3.4 11	522	36⅛	34¼	35⅝	
37	15½	NLT 1.32	7.3 5	1052	18⅝	17	18	
10	3⅝	NVF .77t	15. 7	1605	5¼	4⅝	5⅛	
25⅝	16⅝	Nabisco 1.62	8.5 6	154	19½	19	19⅛	
35⅝	27⅛	Nalco 1.60	5.5 9	364	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	
14⅝	9⅛	Napco .24	2.1 6	85	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
15⅝	12	NaplsFdl		52	12⅝	12	12	
20⅝	10⅝	Narco .48	5.7 297	46	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	
34⅝	20⅝	Nashua 1.58	6.7 4	43	22⅛	21	21	
25⅝	15⅝	NatCan .88	5.3 3	113	16⅝	d15⅝	16⅝	
15½	10	NtCtyL .60	4.4 10	264	14	13⅝	13⅝	
35⅝	22⅛	NtDstr 2	8.5 4	58	24⅛	23½	23½	
32½	26⅝	NatDist 2	8.4 6	315	24⅝	24	24⅝	
21⅜	15⅝	NDist pr1.85	11.	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
31	21¼	NatFG 2.54	12. 5	24	21⅝	21½	21½	
26	17⅝	NFG pf 2.30	14.	18	16⅝	d16	16	
25⅝	14⅝	NatGyp 1.48	8.7 3	304	17⅝	17	17	
3⅝	1⅝	NatHom		87	2	1⅞	1⅞	
26⅝	8⅝	NtLiby .32	9.9 10	147	18⅝	17⅝	18	
29⅝	16¼	NMdCr s.80	3.4 11	170	23½	22¼	23	
32	12½	NMedEnt .60	2.2 11	348	27⅝	26½	27⅝	
18⅛	9⅛	NMineSv .56	5.5 17	26	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	
24⅛	15⅝	NtPrest 1.80	8.7 5	29	17⅝	17	17⅝	
25⅝	18⅝	NtSemi s	10	1566	21⅝	19	21⅛	
21⅜	15⅝	NtSvln 1.24	7.5 5	15	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
21⅝	13⅝	NStand 1.24	8.5 5	33	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
35½	25⅛	NatlSt 2.70	9.6 4	136	28⅝	28	28	
46⅛	31⅛	Natom s1.30	3.9 6	1046	33⅝	31⅝	33⅝	
64½	46⅛	Natom pf 4	8.1	81	49⅛	48	49	
23⅛	17⅝	NevPw s2.12	11. 5	40	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
22⅝	16⅝	NevP pf2.30	16.	z640	15⅛	d14⅝	14⅝	
19⅝	13⅝	NevP pf1.95	14.	11	13⅝	d13⅛	13⅝	
23½	17⅛	NEngEl 2.36	13. 5	155	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	
14⅝	11⅝	NEnGE 1.60	12. 5	11	13	12⅝	13	
34⅛	16⅝	NENucl s.36	1.2 14	375	22⅛	20⅝	22	
35⅛	28⅝	NEngT 3.40	12. 6	13	29⅝	29	29	
18⅛	13⅝	NYSEG 1.76	13. 5	366	14	13⅛	13⅝	
89⅝	60	NYS pf 8.80	15.	z300	60⅝	60⅛	60	
4⅝	2½	Newcrp		54	2⅛	d 2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	7⅛	Newell n.30	10. 3	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
19⅝	15	Newhall s.50	3.3 5	78	15½	d14⅝	15	
60⅝	22⅛	Newmt 1.30e	2.5 5	739	37½	35	37	
26⅝	16⅝	Newark .20	1.2 13	447	17⅝	15⅝	17	
14⅝	10⅝	NiaMP 1.44	13. 5	300	11⅝	10⅝	11	
36⅝	22	NiaMof 2.60	15.	z220	24⅝	23⅝	24	
27	27	NiaMof 3.90	14.	z20	27	27	27	
40⅝	27	NiaMof 4.10	15.	z150	27½	d27½	27½	
60⅝	44⅝	NiaMof 6.10	13.	z100	46½	46½	46½	
17⅝	10⅝	NiagSh 1.95e	14.	22	14⅛	13⅝	14	
35⅝	27⅝	NICOR 2.48	9.7 6	95	28⅝	27⅝	28	
34⅝	22⅛	NorfWn 2.20	8.9 4	471	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
25⅝	17⅝	Norlin 1.60	9.8 3	68	18⅝	17⅝	18	
25⅝	18⅛	NorrisI 1.60	8.3 5	32	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	
49⅝	21	NACoal .44	2.0 8	113	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	NoAMtg		29	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
32	23⅝	NoAPhi 1.76	7.0 4	29	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	
10⅝	7⅝	NoestUt 1.10	14. 6	250	7⅝	d 7⅝	7⅝	
21⅜	8½	NCaISL .70	7.1 3	33	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	
16⅝	10⅝	NIndPS 1.50	13. 6	367	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
65	39⅝	NorNGs 3	5.6 7	34	53⅝	51⅞	53⅛	
25⅝	18	NoStPw 2.28	12. 5	x478	19⅝	18½	19	
45½	36½	NSPw pf4.08	12.	z40	35	d35	35	
101	48	NSPw pf8.80	12.	z220	68	d67	67	
		NorTel g		407	33⅝	32⅛	32⅝	
14⅛	6⅝	Nthgate g		237	7⅝	6⅝	7	
58⅝	27⅝	Nortrp 1.80	4.1 7	252	45⅝	44⅝	45	
38⅝	28⅝	NwstAirl .80	3.3 7	122	24⅝	23	24	
29⅛	18	NwtBcp 1.32	6.9 5	395	19⅝	18⅝	19	
40⅛	17	NwtEn s1.30	5.1 6	705	27	25⅝	25	
37⅝	24⅝	NwInd 2.05	7.6 5	383	27⅝	25⅝	27	
11⅝	7⅛	NwNG 1	12. 6	30	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
42⅛	24⅛	NwStW 1.80	7.5 5	40	24	d23⅝	23⅝	
32½	25⅝	Norton 1.60	4.9 7	140	35⅝	32	35⅝	
17⅝	11⅝	NorSim 1.04	8.8 5	542	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
39½	26⅛	NortS pf1.60	4.0	1	26⅝	26½	26½	
38	25⅝	Nucor s .44	1.2 6	220	35⅝	33⅝	35⅝	
		— O-O-O —						
62	38	OKC 1.20	2.6 6	741	47⅝	41⅝	46	
40⅛	24⅝	Oakind .48	1.3 11	302	30⅝	29⅛	30	
29	15⅝	OakiteP 1.20	8.0 7	11	15	15	15	
37⅝	18	OccPet 1.50	6.6 3	3978	23⅝	21⅞	22	
15⅝	4½	OccPet wt		912	7⅛	5⅝	7	
	29½	OccP pf2.16	5.9	1	26⅝	26⅝	26	
102	60⅛	OccP pf2.40	4.9	2	73⅝	73⅝	73	
24	16⅛	OccP pf2.50	15.	25	17⅛	17⅛	17	
22⅛	14	OccP pf2.12	15.	34	14⅛	14⅛	14	
21⅝	15⅛	OccP pf2.30	15.	4	15⅛	15⅛	15	
92½	79⅛	ODECO n1.50	1.8 19	58	81⅝	81		
40	27⅝	Ogden 2	6.9 6	88	29⅝	d27⅝	28	
16½	11⅛	OhioEd 1.76	15. 7	477	12⅛	11⅝	12	
43½	28⅝	OhEd pf4.40	14.	z230	28⅝	28⅝	28	
16	12⅝	OhEd pf1.60	14.	77	12⅝	12⅝	12	
103½	74	OhE pf10.48	14.	z10	81⅝	81⅝	81	
105	80	OhE pf10.76	13.	z10				

(Continued on Page 17)

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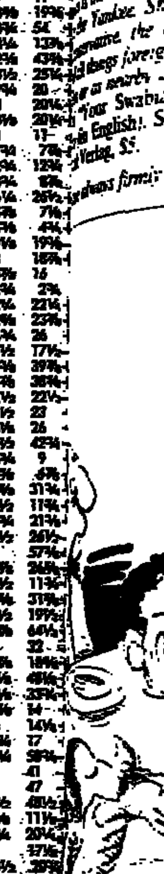
Payment in local currencies (British £30, French fr 250, Swiss fr 100, DM 105) and requests for information should be directed to: Value Line, Att.: Alexandre and Edouard de Saint-Phalle, 2 Ave. de Villars, 75007 Paris. (Tel. 551.63.59).

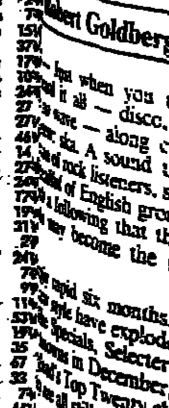
Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, March 28, 1980

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	7	7½
AVMCp	3	3½
Accuray	4½	5
AddisnW	6⅝	7½
AdvRoss	3⅝	4¼
AlexAlex	26¾	27½
Allcoinc	24½	26½
AllynB	9	10
AFinCp	24½	25½
AFurn	4	4⅛
AGreet	9½	9⅝
AIntGp	50¾	51¾
AMicros	13⅞	14⅝
AWeldne	28⅝	29⅞
Amterr	3 3-16	3 7-16
Anadite	7⅝	8⅛
AnheusB	21⅛	21⅞
AntoCp	8⅛	8⅞
ArdenGp	2½	2⅞
AsdCoia	19	19⅝
AtlGsLt	12⅝	13
BairdCp	7⅝	8⅛
BangHE	9⅝	10½
BkamRt	12⅝	13⅛
BasicRsg	9½	10
BassttFr	14½	15⅛
BaylsMk	10⅝	11
Beeline	8½	9½
BetzLab	32½	33
BibbCo	11½	12½
BirdSon	15	16⅛
Birtchr	1⅜	2
BlkHllP	21⅝	22½
Bonanza	2 11-16	2 15-16
BrookS	45⅛	48⅛
BrwTom	37½	38½
Buckbee	6⅛	6⅝
Buckeye	16½	17½
BurnupS	7⅝	8
CalWtSv	28	29½
ConradH	1⅝	1⅝
CapSwC	15	15⅝
CapInAir	2⅝	3½
CareCp	8	9
CnVIPS	12⅝	13¼
ChmLea	22½	25½
ChesUtl	11	11⅜
Clrfico	5⅛	6¼
CitzUIA	27⅝	28½
CitzUIB	26⅛	27
ClarkJL	26	27½
ClowCp	5⅛	5⅝
ComCIH	24	24⅝
CmlShr	12	13½
CmwTel	14	16
ConPap	51½	52½
CrosTre	28⅝	28⅞
CullrFed	1½	2¼
Cycltron	8	9
DanlyM	24½	26½
DtaDes	14⅝	14⅞
DaytMal	15½	17½
DeklbAg	27½	28¼
DeLuxC	33½	34¼
DetCanT	10	11
DeweyEl	2⅛	3
DioCrys	20	21½
DixnCru	26	30
Docutel	6⅝	6⅞
DotIrGn	8⅝	8⅞
DayIDB	23½	24¼
DunkinD	8⅝	8⅞
Durlron	14	15
EatnVnce	5	5⅛
EconLab	16½	17
ElPasEl	8⅛	8½
ElderBe	5⅛	6½
EleNucl	5⅛	5⅝
ElModul	5⅛	7⅛
EnrDev	13⅝	14⅝
Entwistl	3	3⅝
EqtOil	34	35½
Fabrih	1⅝	2
FlBkSys	33	33⅝
FlBostn	11⅛	12⅛
FlEmpS	9½	10
FtWnFin	3⅝	4
Flicker	10⅝	10⅝
FloatPnt	14	14⅝
FloWatU	⅝	⅞
ForestO	24⅛	24⅝
Formigll	1⅛	2½
FrankCp	7⅛	7⅝
FrankEl	12	12⅝
GnRlEst	10	11½
GnReins	61	63
GovEFn	6½	7⅛
GreenM	8⅝	9⅝
GreyAdv	42½	44½
Gffintsl	23⅛	25⅛
Gyrodyn	5⅛	6½
Hardwke	5⅛	6⅛
HrpRow	6⅝	7⅛
HarpGp	29½	30⅛
HartlNt	11⅛	12⅛
HenrdF	22⅛	23½
Holobm	2⅛	2⅝
Hoover	9	9½
HarizRs	7⅛	3⅛
HyattInt	22	27
IMSInt	12⅝	13⅛
Intraind	5	5⅝
IntelCp	58⅝	57⅛
IntrcEnr	4½	5½
IntmlGs	12⅛	12⅝
InBkWsh	8½	8⅞
IwaSoUt	19⅛	19⅝
JamWPh	3¼	4
Jamsby	16½	17⅛
JiffyFd	½	⅝
JoslynM	14½	15⅛
KaisSt pf	15⅝	16½
Kalvar	1⅛	2⅛
Kaman	19⅝	20
KmpAm	8½	9
KateGre	⅛	⅜
Kaysam	3	4
KellySv	34½	36
Keuffel	16⅛	17¼
Kimball	12⅝	13⅛
Kinglnl	3⅝	4⅝
KnapeV	16⅝	17⅛
Kratos s	9⅛	10⅛
Lancetn	16⅛	17½
LandRes	2½	3
LaneCo	17⅛	18⅝
LtdStor	5⅝	5⅞
LinBcst	38	39
Loeetrn	11	12
MSIDat	5⅛	5⅝
MadsGE	11⅛	12⅛
MagellPet	6⅝	7⅛
MairRt	1⅜	1⅝
Mallkrt	25⅝	26⅛
MoulLP	21½	23
McCorm	19	19⅛
McQuay	7⅝	8½
MldsxW	14½	15½
MdldCap	5⅛	6½
MidlRes	15-16	1 9-16
MidlBks	22½	23½
Millipr	27½	28
MissVlG	13	14
Molex	34⅛	35½
MontCal	4⅝	4⅞
MoorePd	19⅛	20⅛
MorgRes	1	1⅝
MatClub	1⅛	2⅛
Mueller	31	32
NarqCp	20	22
NwidRE	11⅛	12⅛
NJNGas	13⅛	13⅞
NielsnA	21⅝	22½
NielsnB	22⅛	22⅞
NoCarGs	12⅛	12⅝
NoEOI un	68	70
NwlNGs	11⅛	11⅛
NwstPS	12⅛	13¼
Noxell	17⅛	17⅛
OglivyM	20⅛	21½
OhFerro	8⅛	9⅛
OtterTP	18	18⅝
PCAInt	6⅛	6⅝
PabstB	12	12½
PeGoR	17	17⅝
PauleyP	16¼	17
PeerMl	9	9⅛
PennEnt	11⅛	11⅛
Petrolit	38½	39½
Pettibon	21⅛	22½
PierceSS	8⅝	8⅞
Pinkrtn	30½	32
PlonHIB	19⅞	20⅝
Plastine	1	2
Possis	3⅝	4½
Progrp	⅝	1⅛
PbSvNC	10⅛	10⅝
PurtBen	14½	15⅛
PulDCop	9	10
QuakrCh	13	14
RagenPr	6⅝	6⅞
Raychm	49	51
Raymnd	24½	25½
ReadEx	23½	24⅛
RobbMy s	22½	24
Roselon	2½	3⅛
Rouse	13⅛	13⅝
RusStov	12	13⅝
Sealler	3⅝	4½
ScanDt	1 9-16	1 13-16
ScripeH	54	59
Svcmst s	22⅛	23⅛
Shawml	32½	33½
SolldSlS	8	8⅝
SCalWtr	11⅛	12⅛
SwElSv	13	13⅝
SwnEnr	26⅛	27⅛
Standvn	20⅝	21½
StdRegs	22½	23½
StanHP	20½	21½
SterlSl	5⅝	6⅛
StrowCl	21	22½
SuperEl	7⅛	7⅞
TIME DC	3⅝	4⅛
Tampax	26	26⅛
Tandem	39½	40⅛
TecumP	58	60
Tennant	25	26½
Tiprary	15	15½
TricoPd	30	33
TroyGld s	5⅛	5⅝
TysonFd	8	9
UnMcGll	12⅝	13⅛
USSurg	22½	23¼
USTrck	13	13½
UVaBsh	21	21½
UpPenP	11⅛	12⅛
VanDus	10	10⅛
Velcro s	7⅛	7⅝
VideoCp	4⅝	5⅛
VaNBsh	10½	11
WshEnr	14⅛	15⅛
Weldtrn	1⅛	2⅛
WellsGa	7½	8½
WinMlg	2½	3
WmrC	19⅛	20
WoodLat	21⅛	22
WrightW	3½	3⅝
ZionUtg	19½	20½





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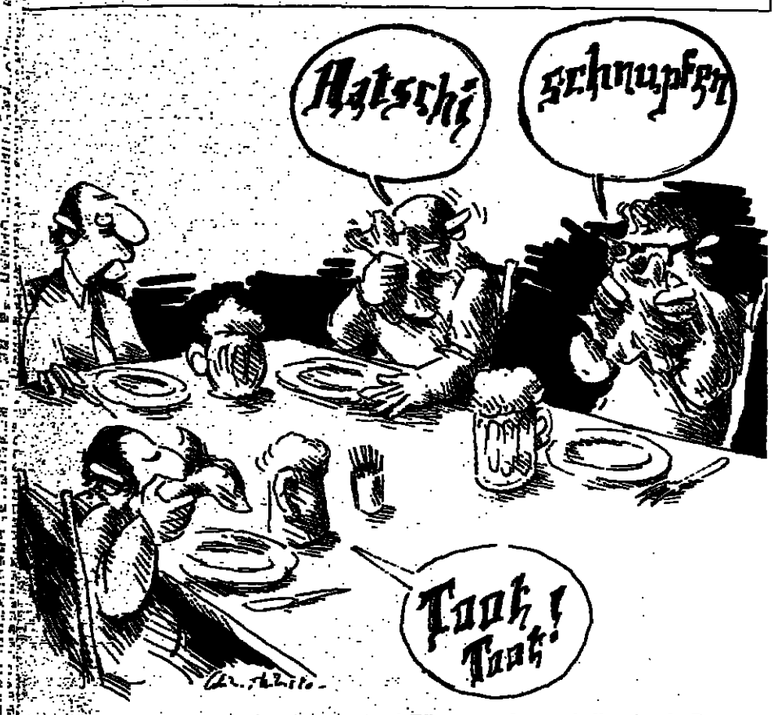
INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
weekend

xplaining Germans 'o Yanks — and Vice Versa

Who am I to talk about the Swabians? My qualifications are twofold: I have lived longer in uttgart, the capital of Swabia, than any other ce at home or abroad; and I'm married to a abian.

"At the outset, I think it is safe to say that if Bavarian is the Texan of Germany, then the abian is the Yankee. Shrewd, thrifty, inven- e and conservative, the Swabian is initially ptical of all things foreign, be they as remote Manitoba or as nearby as Munich . . ." — ening of "Your Swabian Neighbors," by b Larson (in English). Stuttgart: Schwaben ternational Verlag, $5.

"If you have always firmly believed that Amer- icans are all alike, loud, childish, spoiled, imma- ture, uncultured, superficial, chauvinistic, insinc- ere, monolingual, narrow-minded, hypocritical, prejudiced, isolationist, ill-mannered, trash- mouthed, soft-headed, soft-hearted, politically naive, job-hopping, sloppily dressed, fun-orient- ed, essentially lazy, overpaid and underworked, oversexed lovers of violence . . . afraid of their wives and bosses . . . unable to take anything seriously, much less themselves, etc., you may be right. But before you insist you are, read this book." — opening of "Fast alles ueber die Amer- ikaner" ("Almost All About the Americans"), by Dr. Robert C. Larson (in German). Regensburg: Walhalla & Praetoria Verlag, $14.



by Alan Levy

STUTTGART — They laughed when Dr. Bob Larson sat down a couple of years ago to write two books: one in his Amer- ican mother tongue and another in the man langnage in which he did his Ph.D. tation in philology at the University of in 1957. After all, he had never published ook before — and now to take on two at in two different tongues — *sodele!* (Swabi- for "How about that!").

They'll be laughing even harder when both ks are published this month in Germany; be- se they deliver some cultural shockers. In the of "Your Swabian Neighbors," the readers probably be *U.S. soldiers and civilians* sett- in Germany's most tight-fisted province. "Almost All About the Americans," the ket is the half million German businessmen tourists ticketed this year to visit the United es — where Bob Larson, a third-generation dish-American Yale '49, was born in Flush- N.Y., 50 years ago — as well as Americans read German and want to see the U.S.A. ough the other end of the telescope.

Not that "Almost All About . . ." is anti- erican. Barely three paragraphs after the ning, which confronts at least a few German judices head-on, Larson lovingly describes fellow American as a chap who whips the ney, then gives him the shirt off his back; shes his dog, but lets his teenager do what- er he wants (vice versa is truer in Mitteleuro-); and knows the lineups of most major- ague baseball teams, but not the words of his tional anthem. (The United States is "the ntry that has more food to eat than any her country in the world, and more diets to p us from eating it.")

What caused some indigestion in Bonn was the U.S. Embassy weekly Bulletin's printing Bob's provocative opening sentence, *without* the first seven qualifying words, thus making it a denunciation that the Embassy hastened to deny: "As far as we know, no German has ever put together such a crude and *unflattering* view of his friends from across the Atlantic. This is what an *American* with long experience in Germany *thinks* the Germans think about the Americans. We hope he's wrong."

Since Larson is the U.S. Armed Forces chief civilian liaison officer with the state government in Stuttgart, he was not too pleased when this blast apeared in both the Embassy Bulletin and a German Federal Press and Information Office newsletter. "It was a self-inflicted wound," says Larson. "I dictated several passages to some guy who called me up over the phone and then he took what he wanted."

But various officials — who also hadn't read his book but knew Larson — rose to his defense, which came as relief to the embattled author, who had written: "An American can be forgiven the most heinous felony, but no fellow citizen will pardon him if he is unpatriotic."

In "Almost All About . . ." Larson tells U.S. visitors some facts that will take even the na- tives by surprise: The majority of European im- migrants to the United States between 1820 and 1975 came from Germany (followed by Italy, Britain and Ireland). Prime ribs must be dearer than T-bones for, in Eighth Avenue prostitute argot, a "steak" is a $50 client; a "roast beef" pays $75; a "*lobster*," $150; and a "*champagne*" head will pay anywhere from $150 to $300.

And, most subversive of all, "Beware of motels in the United States that boast of cleanli- ness. Americans find the German habit of put- ting toothbrushes in glasses *unappetitlich*, be-

(Continued on Page 9W)

The Medicis Reclaim Florence

by Paul Overy

FLORENCE — Spring comes early in Tuscany, and the gardens of the Medici villas in the hills that ring the city are already dotted with anemones. In the olive groves by the Forte di Belvedere, which stretch down the slope almost into the city, the peasants are pruning the carefully tended trees. In the city beneath, the first tourists have arrived, *mainly Italians from other cities*: school- parties with earnest, bespectacled young teach- ers and engaged couples carrying Michelin guides in Italian.

Blue banners stretch across the streets an- nouncing the exhibition "Florence and the Tus- cany of the Medici in 16th-century Europe." At the end of last week, frantic activity could be seen in old palaces and churches throughout the city. The finishing touches were being put on the show, the 16th in a series begun in 1954 and organized by the Council of Europe to illustrate the most significant episodes in the history of European art.

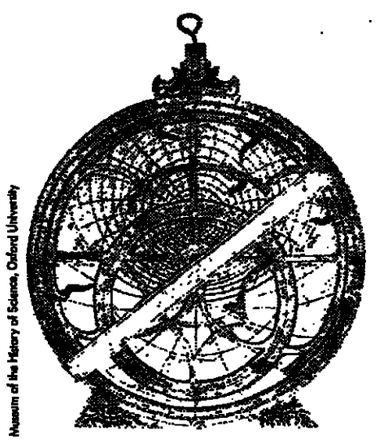
In some of the eight palaces and churches dis- playing the various exhibitions, there was little to see yet on the walls. Elegant display cases in pastel colors were being built by the craftsmen whose workshops open onto the narrow streets of the city's older quarters. Normally such skilled artisans are busy fabricating antiques for the export trade.

Last week they were creating settings for a fabulous collection once owned by the Medici family: the books from their libraries, maps, fine porcelain, majolica and Etruscan bronzes unearthed during the Renaissance and carefully restored by craftsmen and sculptors like Ben- venuto Cellini. Here, too, are the technically su- perb works in bronze by Cellini himself, the Italianized Frenchman Giambologna and the paintings of the Florentine Mannerists.

Now the shows are open. "The Primacy of *Design" is at the Palazzo Strozzi — the great* 15th-century palace built by Filippo Strozzi, a rival of the greatest of the Medici, Lorenzo the Magnificent. The exhibition is dominated by Cellini's bronze bust of a later Medici, Cosimo I, the first Grand Duke of Tuscany. Imperious and noble, the 25-year-old autocrat surveys the galleries with a commanding presence. The crisp curls of his beard, the tense tendons in his throat, the richly chased Roman breastplate and the folds of the toga have an almost super-real quality. *It was, as Cellini himself wrote,* "the first work I cast in bronze" — and one of the finest.

It is far more alive than Baccio Bandinelli's bust of Cosimo I, completed a decade or so lat- er. Ten years older, Cosimo now wears his ducal crown squarely placed upon his balding, griz- zling temples. It is not just that the subject has aged. Bandinelli's work, though competent enough, lacks the electric presence of Cellini's bronze portrait.

Cellini was ideally suited to his subject. Cosi- mo was the most powerful of the Medici; Cellini



Museum of the History of Science, Oxford University

Astrolabe of unknown origin.



National Gallery

Franciabigio's "Portrait of a Knight of Rhodes," at the Strozzi Palace.

a magnificent craftsman, a manipulator of metal as Cosimo was a manipulator of men. But for all the bravura and the superb *technical* finesse, Cellini's greatness does not match that of Mi- chelangelo, who left Florence for Rome shortly before Cosimo came to power (his sympathies were republican, and his last work was mainly done in Rome for the Pope).

Michelangelo is the commanding presence in all the exhibitions spread through Florence. At the Palazzo Vecchio, in the huge show that at- tempts to recreate the Medici collections assem- bled by Cosimo I and his two sons Francesco I and Ferdinando I, are two of Michelangelo's most mysterious works: the "David-Apollo," normally housed in the Bargello here and the "Victory" that has been in the Palazzo Vecchio ever since Michelangelo's nephew gave it to Duke Cosimo after the sculptor's death. It had originally been made for the tomb of Pope Ju- lius II, which Michelangelo worked on for many years in Rome but never finished.

Cosimo had the "Victory" placed among a group of sculptures by various artists in the great "hall of the 500." This was the meeting place of the Florentine Republic, which Cosimo had Vasari redesign for banquets and other great spectacles of state. The "Victory" was placed in such a way that its meaning was clear: *It celebrated the triumph of the Florentines over* their enemies and, by implication, of the Medici over theirs.

At the Forte di Belvedere, high above Flor- ence, is a brilliant photographic display showing how the architectural language of high Renais- sance Florence, of which Michelangelo was the supreme master, spread throughout Europe.

Masterpieces of drawing by Michelangelo from the Uffizi's own superb collection, as well as from the Ashmolean in Oxford and the Brit- ish Museum, are displayed in the first room of the Palazzo Strozzi exhibition. These, with oth- *ers by Leonardo and Raphael, show* how the drawings of the three greatest masters of the high Renaissance influenced such lesser but fine Florentine artists as Fra Bartolomeo, Andrea del Sarto and Pontormo. (One also sees how the dead hand of academicism sets in over time in the rooms of later Mannerist and 16th-century painters.)

At Santo Stefano al Ponte, near the Ponte Vecchio, Michelangelo's late "Pieta" from the cathedral in Florence, originally intended for *his own tomb*, has been temporarily placed in a little deconsecrated church. It can now be seen and walked around in intimate surroundings rather than hemmed in by coach parties. The piece was never finished.

Michelangelo's last sculpture, the "Pieta Ron- danini" is in an even less complete state. A fine cast on show here (the original is in Milan) reveals how the sculpture, which Michelangelo whittled away to a lean, elongated expression of grief, was constantly changed and reworked. *There are beautiful frescoes by Andrea del Sarto* from the Annunziata church and a superb small painting of "The Face of the Redeemer" in the same church.

The Medici used art and architecture — as well as the theater — to display their power. Elaborate theatrical sets and trompe l'oeil ef- fects paralleled the real devices of architecture both in the city palaces and in the elaborate villas and gardens in the surrounding hills.

A brilliantly prepared exhibition at the Palaz- *zo Medici-Riccardi displays models of the* the- aters and stages created by architect-stage man- agers like Vasari and Buontalenti. (The Medici lived in this palace until Cosimo I moved his family to the old republican seat of government, the Palazzo Vecchio.) Here, too, are contempo- rary drawings for theatrical productions and spectacles elsewhere in Europe, including some by Inigo Jones.

Florentines have always believed that they were at the center of the world. Many maps here show the city as such, and most of its inhabit- ants still believe it. Visiting these often brilliant- ly laid out though sometimes over-designed ex- hibitions, you can see their point. It was here that so much of what we take for granted in the Western world began. And if the city of Flor- ence is a museum, it is a living museum, the administrative center of a vital and lovely region of Italy, a commercial center and a market town where peasants still come in from the country on Fridays with handfuls of grain, to show the quality of their crops to prospective buyers.

The first Medici Grand Dukes and their pow- erful predecessors, the two Medici popes, Leo X and Clement VII, presided over the late summer and autumn of Florentine art. Some of their fin- est works are not in the exhibition, but in the buildings which can be seen in the city itself. One of the most enthralling buildings in Flor- ence is their Biblioteca Laurenziana. Here the show entitled "The Rebirth of Science" is dis- played in the serenity of Michelangelo's long cool reading room. To reach it, one finds the extraordinary triple staircase that flows down into the huge vestibule like molten lava.

Nearby is the New Sacristy of San Lorenzo, commissioned from Michelangelo by Pope Leo X as a funeral chapel for Lorenzo the Magnifi- cent, his murdered brother Giuliano and two *other Medicis. It was never finished* in its origi- nal form and lay damp and neglected after Mi- chelangelo left for Rome. Vasari complained of its condition to Cosimo, who had the building restored and the floor laid down under Vasari's direction. Great allegorical figures were mount- ed on the sarcophagi. Michelangelo's great sculptures of Giuliano Medici, Duke of Nemours, and Lorenzo Medici, Duke of Urbi- no, symbolized the active and the contemplative life, the two poles that governed the destiny of *the Medici family and the austere but beautiful* city they held in sway for so long.

The Uffizi Gallery itself was originally built for Cosimo by Vasari, to provide much-needed office space for the Grand Duke's administra- tion after he had moved his family and retinue into the Palazzo Vecchio. Its top floor was, how- ever, always intended to house part of the Medi- ci collection. Which is how the word "gallery," universally used for a place where paintings and sculptures are shown, came into current usage. A potent symbol of the enormous influence that this brilliant family of bankers had, not only on art, but on the way we look at art. ■

The Council of Europe show, "Florence and the Tuscany of the Medici in 16th-Century Europe," covers the period of the establishment of a absolut- ist Medici state in Florence — from Cosimo I's succession in 1530 to Ferdinando's death in 1609 — eight different locations in Florence.

"The Medicis as Patrons and Collectors (1537- 1610)" in the Palazzo Vecchio; "The Primacy of Drawing" at the Palazzo Strozzi; an architectural exhibition "Power and Space" fills the Forte di Belvedere; "The Stage of the Prince" at the Palazzo Medici-Riccardi; "The Rebirth of Sci- ence" at the Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana; and two exhibitions at Orsanmichele: "Printing, Publishing and Society" and "The Medici and Europe: 1532-1609. The Court, the Sea and the Merchants." "Astrology, Magic and Alchemy" is at the History of Science Institute, and "The Flor- entine and Tuscan Christian Community Within the Religious Dialectic of the XVIth Century" at the Church of Santo Stefano al Ponte. The shows run until June 15.

Other shows planned in conjunction with the exhibition open in Siena, Grosseto, Prato, Pistoia, Livorno, and Impruneta in mid-April. ■

Britain's Ska Madness Crosses the Channel

by Robert Goldberg

PARIS — Just when you thought you had heard it all — disco, punk, new wave, no wave — along comes some- thing new: ska. A sound that is older an a generation of rock listeners, ska has been ived by a handful of English groups who are veloping such a following that this music of e early 1960s may become the rage of the 980s.

In a startlingly rapid six months, three new nds with a new style have exploded onto the sic scene. The Specials, Selecter and Mad- ss, virtual unknowns in December, were cata- lted into England's Top Twenty chart as 1980 gan. And they are all still there. The ska label, 2-Tone Records, has already grossed over $1 million. Recent American and European tours met with success — and are continuing: Mad- ness and Selecter play at the Pavillon Baltard in Paris suburb Nogent-sur-Marne at 3 p.m. March 29 and 30.

Rhythm and blues with a Jamaican accent, ska was a precursor of reggae. Reggae's shuf- fling "um cha-ka um" rhythm, with its emphasis on the upbeat, was first found in ska in 1962. Ska's heyday was brief, however, and after a few hits in the early 1960s, like Prince Buster's "Madness" and Dave and Ansel Collins' "Dou- ble Barrel," the style disappeared.

But the kids who had spent afternoons listen- ing to Prince Buster, The Pioneers and Byron Lee and the Dragoneers never forgot it. Years later, when they started forming bands them- selves, they returned to that "bluebeat" sound.

It was The Specials who first defined 1980s ska (creating 2-Tone Records and recording with new wave star Elvis Costello as producer), but close behind were Madness and Selecter. All three started with the solid, fundamental ska rhythm and began pushing it in new directions. As Pauline Black, lead singer for Selecter, ex- plains, "The basic rhythm is still there. But it's not like the early '60s; you can't regurgitate what's already been."

The new ska's evolution and success can be traced to the twin importance of reggae and punk in current British music. Today's ska is a fusion of the two, an intersection of blacks and whites (in fact, most of the bands have both black and white musicians playing together). While maintaining the Jamaican reggae shuffle, ska also draws on the breathless, driving, non- stop energy of London punk.

The fans seem to like the combination. In Madrid, while taping shows for Spanish televi- sion and radio, Madness were overrun by ebul- lient fans who tore the shirts off their backs. In Paris, Selecter filled Le Palace even before they had an album out. And the English audience is obviously the most vocal of all in its support of ska. Says Chris Foreman, guitarist for Madness, "We're in the right place at the right time, play- ing the right sort of music."

What, if anything, makes ska "right" is its exuberance. The same electricity that powered the rage and frustration of punk has been re- chaneled — toward having fun. The teenage en- ergy that made the punks "young, loud and snotty," brimming with broken-bottle antago- nism and an ugly nihilism, just makes the ska crowd bop to the beat.

Indeed, they shun the hostility of punkers like the Sex Pistols: The Specials condemn street vi- olence ("Concrete jungle, ain't safe on the streets"), while Madness tend to avoid social comment ("I like to stay in and watch TV"). Foreman notes, "We ain't got no social state- ment."

Enthusiasm, and a refreshing good humor, they do have. From the shout-singing of "Three Minute Hero" to the Casablanca chords of "Night Boat to Cairo," from the sly grin of "James Bond" to the frolicking sax of "One Step Beyond," Selecter and Madness share a taste for camp (a la B-52s) and an obvious pen- chant for having a good time with their music.

Madness are the rowdiest. Dressed in shabby work suits and porkpie hats, they romp to a rhythm and blues built around a sax and organ. The Specials are perhaps the most polished of the bands, but also the most schizophrenic, with a repertoire half punk, half pure ska. And Selecter enhance the ska sound with female/male vocal harmonies.

Nonetheless, the ska groups have their limita- tions. Instrumental ability is not a forte, and their melodies and rhythms are at best simplis- tic. But songs like "Missing Words," "Doesn't Make It All Right" and "My Girl" show The Selecter, The Specials and Madness expanding the horizons of ska, mixing it with new wave, ballads and pop. And what they lack in com- plexity, they make up for in exuberance.

As Black says, "Punk got very heavy and very depressing. We want to get things moving and people dancing." Which means that, after the bitter anger of punk, and after the slick preten- tiousness of disco, it's hip to have fun again. ■

The ska group "Madness"



Food

Choc-Full of Belgian Chocolates for Easter

by Mark Kurlansky

BRUSSELS — Leaving the Gare du Midi and stepping into a noisy blend of construction, industrialization and gray urban blight, the visitor here for the first time thinks, "This is Brussels?" And then he smells something: the dark, rich and seductive odor of chocolate coming from the Cote d'Or factory across the street. Then he says, "Ah yes, Brussels."

The northern Renaissance has long since faded, the textile industry has run out of wool, the lace still sold to tourists is a little suspect, but Belgians remain the world's great chocolate makers.

Of course, all good chocolate makers buy the same beans from the commodities market in London; the differences begin in the particular tastes, recipes and techniques. The taste of Belgian chocolate is rich, not surprising for a culture that buries pastry in whipped cream and french fries in mayonnaise. While the French like a very dry chocolate that sometimes has less than the 55 percent cocoa butter naturally found in a bean, the Belgians add more.

On all other subjects, the Belgians are accused of lacking national pride. But they say that Swiss chocolate "has become too industrialized — they make mainly bars anyway"; that French chocolate is "biting and dry" — and all seem to say, "Yes, I *think* we are the best" with feigned Belgian modesty.

In production and exports, the Belgian chocolate business is on the rise. Though it is not competitive with the large industrial chocolate countries such as West Germany, it now produces about the same amount of chocolate bars as Switzerland — and even more *couverture*, the chocolate used to cover filled chocolates.

Couvertures with creamy fillings are the Belgians' specialty. French-speaking Belgians call the result pralines (pronounced praleenay). Though Belgian pralines are extremely large, the artisans who make them insist that they should be eaten in one bite. Then they proceed to laugh unceremoniously when you try to stuff one in your mouth.

The most famous and typical Belgian "center" is made from Belgian *creme fraiche*. The Belgians produce some of the world's most outstanding heavy cream — sweet in taste and extremely rich in butter fat. One of the basic products used in Belgian cuisine, in chocolates it is whipped to a fluffy consistency, slightly sweetened and flavored with fresh fruit, coffee, chocolate or liqueur.

One classic Belgian praline made by most chocolate makers is the *manon*: *creme fraiche* and walnut covered, with coffee or vanilla fondant sugar. Another very old praline recipe (Neuhaus makes a good one) is *creme fraiche* wrapped in a rectangle of nougatine (crushed caramelized nuts) and covered in chocolate.

As with everything else in this tiny, often-invaded country, many foreign traditions have been adopted. German marzipan (crushed almonds and sugar), Swiss white chocolate (milk and cocoa butter), and Italian Gianduja (a chocolate mixture with the texture of butter) have all been made here for some time and are now incorporated into the Belgian repertoire. One adaptation is the *fruit de mer d'Ostend* (praline covered with swirls of white and dark chocolate in the shape of shellfish).

In spite of the reputation of Belgian chocolate, very few people outside Belgium have ever tasted the true Belgian praline — because a *creme fraiche* center will only keep for a maximum of 10 days. It is also because the true product must be handmade, and it is difficult to produce a large quantity for export. No machine can work with *creme fraiche* fillings, which are either piped from a pastry bag, chilled and dipped on a fork, or rolled, chilled and cut.

Manon, one of the best houses in Belgium, has three artisans. Their work is hard but they claim to enjoy it. On their breaks they nip eau-de-vie from the local cherries preserved in the basement for *cerisettes*. Their machinery consists of an electric mixer, a four-burner stove, a refrigerator and a vibrating surface that helps work the chocolate into the crevices of the mold. (The traditional method is three whacks on the table top.)

They produce about 10,000 kilos of chocolates a year and try to fill foreign orders by the box when they can. This type of operation is becoming increasingly rare in Belgium.

Eduard Bosmans is a more typical, small-scale producer. His shop called Luch is tucked



Illustration by Colin Thibert

behind a garage, where he works with two relatives and two employees. He has added conveyor belts as well as equipment for passing centers through the *couverture* instead of hand dipping. He produces 20,000 kilos a year for his shop and sells to other shops in Belgium and Luxemburg.

Neuhaus operates a truly ingenious factory where most of the hand techniques are speeded up by placing the assembly on a circular pattern of conveyor belts. The firm has machines that exactly reproduce the hand processes of molding or enrobing, depending on the piece. Other items are done completely by hand. Neuhaus produces 30 tons of chocolates a year and exports a quarter of them.

Godiva, the best-known Belgian chocolate maker abroad, exports 50 percent of its 1,000 tons a year. This does not include the production of a factory of the same name in the United States owned by the same conglomerate.

Godiva's machines produce about 720 molded chocolates a minute and turn out enrobed pieces even faster. In an effort to keep a traditional Belgian product, they reserve a room away from the assembly lines where rows of women move the products dexterously from a rapid conveyor belt. In this side room, artisans still make some first-rate hand-dipped chocolates, including a very good and perfectly traditional *manon*.

Although Godiva does not like to talk about it, it has, since 1966, been a subsidiary of the Campbell Soup Co., which hopes to combine Belgian recipes and craftsmanship with American engineering and marketing. Your tastebuds will be the test of Godiva's success. ■

Travel

A Visit to the Ivory Coast Of Golf Links And Skating Rinks

by Joel Stratte-McClure

YAMOUSSOUKRO, Ivory Coast — A few years ago the main tourist attraction in this coffee and timber-rich West African country was not its swaying Baoule dancers, Senufo wood carvings or fresh papaya and pineapple for breakfast.

The first thing to see was an ice-skating rink at the Intercontinental's Hotel Ivoire in Abidjan. An expansive rink in the coastal capital city of this former French colony, where temperatures are usually 90 F, was such an anomaly that tourists paid an almost reverential visit.

Now the Ivory Coast has launched another very un-African affair in an attempt to woo foreigners to the home of Agni, Baoule, Krourmen, Dan, Senufo and other tribes (the population is just over 7 million). The government has just inaugurated a $6-million, 18-hole golf course and clubhouse facility carved out of the agriculturally bountiful terrain in this village — the birthplace of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny — 250 kilometers north of Abidjan and the West African equivalent of Brasilia.

The opening ceremonies won the Ivory Coast a few seconds of fame last month when former U.S. President Richard Nixon, recording artists Barry White and golfers Billy Casper and Gary Player joined the festivities and toured the area — which includes an opulent presidential palace complete with crocodile-filled lake. (The real sport here is not golf but watching the crocodiles eat live chickens at their 5 p.m. feeding.)

Ice-skating and golf, despite government propaganda to the contrary, are not the best reasons for a jaunt to the Ivory Coast. The rationale for a visit here, besides the sun, is to observe how yesterday's Africa blends with all the trappings of European civilization. Nowhere in Africa are the contradictions of past and present more obvious.

Abidjan is called the Paris of West Africa because of its tall buildings that house banks and insurance companies. The streets have European names (the road from the airport into town is avenue Giscard d'Estaing) and the latest residential development is called Project Riviera.

More than 50,000 Frenchmen live here now, as compared with 5,000 at the time of independence in August 1960. The city contrasts markedly with Kinshasa, Zaire or even Nairobi, Kenya — where colonial street names have been Africanized, *citoyens* have abandoned their Christian names for tribal ones, and foreigners have been forced out of the economy.

But look around the corner in this mini-Manhattan ("*It's* not really Africa," writes James Baldwin in "Just Above My Head" — "Africa is in *it*, and driving it crazy"), and you get a sniff of the familiar scent of Africa. In Abidjan's Adjame market, a woman at the Afro Coiffure has her hair slowly braided into intricate antennae to the admiration of brightly-clothed neighbors. Near the Houphouet-Boigny football stadium, acres of stream-washed clothes are drying in the sun. In the port area of Treichville, where a pineapple goes for a quarter, women are balancing bunches of bananas on their heads.

"Abidjan is not La Defense and the Ivory Coast is not Europe, despite all the appearances," muses 24-year-old Awa Sylla, as we wade through a lunch of crab, carp, chicken and *foutou* (yams with groundnut sauce) at the Climbie restaurant. "But most of us are more proud of our development than our colonial past. Maybe we try to show it off too much, but the big buildings are more attractive than the tin huts."

> 'Nowhere are the contradictions of past and present Africa more obvious.'

In Yamoussoukro, there's no doubt that development is getting a better shake than myth and folklore. The airport can take international flights and the streets, wider than the Champs-Elysees, patiently wait for future Lidos and Drugstores. The 10-story-high President Hotel dominates an area better suited to single-story bungalows.

The television announcer spends half an hour explaining the game of golf in the local dialect,



Baoule dancers at the recently opened Yamoussoukro Golf Course.

and kids at the course, who have come to see their president, are amazed that anyone cares how far a little white ball can go. The new political headquarters in this one-party state are going up across from the French-designed clubhouse, and the modern schools with computer facilities are impressive indeed.

Some remnants of the past are still in the foreground. Down on the coast, near the Club Med in Assinie, Ebrie tribesmen glide through the lagoons in dugout canoes trying to spear fish. In Bouake, to the north, a member of the Baoule tribe painstakingly carves a bas-relief showing sacrifices to the gods.

As you head west towards Liberia (where the currency is the dollar and the best nightclub in Monrovia is the Texas Bar), Dan tribesmen are still protecting themselves from evil witchdoctors by forming brotherhoods named after animals like the leopard. Members dress up and *become* leopard men.

Up north, near the border with Upper Volta, the Senufo, in intricate headdresses, do a dance inspired by the colorful ever-present chameleons, and their gyrations aptly portray the incoherence of the world. In the land of the Baoule, the country's timber is transformed into handsome carved furniture and goldsmiths create intricate amulets.

If you're not an African, you try to avoid most of the modern conveniences here — the air-conditioned buildings, the Evian water which sells for $4 a bottle, the expensive Scotch at the bar. If you are an African, particularly a government official, you tend to treat such civilized elements with respect, a stamp of approval that the past has been replaced. If you're lucky you grasp the best of both worlds — a difficult almost schizophrenic task.

As a visitor flies from Yamoussoukro to Abidjan, the jungle below is dark green and never-ending. The stewardess serves drinks and the pilot extols modern transport, but somewhere down there is a tribesman who has never seen the golf course or an ice-skating rink.

There are comfortable hotels, with French cuisine and wine, throughout the Ivory Coast. (French is the official language.) Prices are higher than in Zaire, but recommended purchases include woodcarvings, furniture, silver jewelry and dyed cloth. The Ministry of Tourism will arrange tours of coffee plantations, textile factories, game parks (much less developed than Kenya with fewer animals) and different parts of the country where you can inconspicuously observe tribal life and dance. There are daily flights to Europe and you should take malaria tablets before, during and after your visit.

Family Vacations in a Home Away From Home

by Nan Robertson

NEW YORK — Traveling with children can be invigorating or annoying, hilarious or lugubrious. In any case, nobody ever said it was easy. But there are solutions to vacations for the whole family, among them visits to French, British and American homes offered by Chez des Amis. Pets and children abound in the host families, and one even offers Daddles the Duck.

Chez des Amis was founded by two women, one French, one American, who began sending vacationing Americans to France in 1975 to stay as paying guests with families there. Evelyne Jankowski, then 28, and Judy Haber, then 42, based their New York travel service on the premise that hospitality does not necessarily begin at home.

The Americans, who stayed in every corner of France, came back with rave reviews. And since then, 10,000 Americans have used the service, a third of them with their children, including Americans living abroad.

Now Chez des Amis (which means at home with friends) has jumped the English Channel to Britain. The Marsden-Smedleys, the Major Majors and Nicky and Wiggy Talbot-Rice are among the 70 families from Scotland to the Cotswolds on the Chez des Amis trail. They join 80 French families scattered all over France and more than 30 families in the United States.

Everyone knows that British adults, as well as children everywhere, are bonkers about pets. Miss Haber and Miss Jankowski, in screening their families, found that the cliche held up. "We met more Labrador retrievers than we did people," Miss Haber said in the Manhattan brownstone that is home to her, her son and Miss Jankowski as well as Chez des Amis' headquarters.

"We have fewer castles in Britain," added Miss Haber, "but there are lots of fireplaces and some pretty groovy manors." There are also impressive numbers of tennis courts and swimming pools — but take your woollies and brollies (umbrellas), too; this is Britain.

The British welcoming families include retired military officers, an actor, a painter, lots of businessmen and lawyers, a doctor and a maker of Scottish tweeds and woolens.

Miss Haber said she looks for host families who are "positive, really happy people." Miss Jankowski seeks out those who are "interesting, cultivated, knowledgeable about the region and its history." Miss Haber added, "If what they plan to do is rent out a room and collect the money, we don't want them."

The two have scrutinized the families' backgrounds, personalities, homes, interests and eagerness to please. Each host family accepts paying guests for a minimum stay of five days or as long as the vacation may last, any time of the year. Most visitors go to more than one family and some may stay with five or six.

Anthony and Helen Winter live at Norton Priory near historic Chichester in West Sussex with four sons 4 to 15 years old, a German shepherd, two Scottish terriers, two cats, a peacock and peahen, a gerbil, two geese and a large pet duck called Daddles, who comes to the back door for bread when he is lonely or hungry.

The timbered house, dating from the 14th and 16th centuries, lies at the end of a country lane on 38 acres of wood and meadow, bordering a nature preserve that is one of the best bird-watching spots in the south of England. Arundel Castle is among the stately homes nearby, and Nelson's flagship from the Battle of Trafalgar is at Portsmouth 25 miles away.

Prices in Britain include breakfast and run from $20 to $34.50 per person per night for two or more visitors ($20 to $52 for single travelers). There is a 10 percent reduction for children under 12. Many families offer dinners at about $11 per adult and $2 per child. But the meals are not on the level of the French, whose culinary triumphs have been recorded in hundreds of letters sent to Chez des Amis.

In addition, France is cheaper, with double-occupancy prices beginning at $16.50 per person per night. "Our prices in France are only $1 a night more than last year," Miss Haber said.

On the subject of culinary arts, new this season is a cooking course, given by French regional experts in le Quercy Blanc in southwestern France.

Details on British and French families are laid out in a 317-page catalog available (for $8.50) from Chez des Amis, 139 West 87 St., New York, N.Y. 10024.

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International datebook

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Staatsoper (tel: 222/53240) — April 1 at 7:30: "Ariadne auf Naxos." April 3 and 5 at 5: "Parsifal."
●International Theatre (tel: 31.62.72) — Sun.-Sat. at 8: "Animal Farm" (Orwell).
●Konzerthaus, Grosser Saal — April 1 at 7:30: Barclay James Harvest. April 2 at 7: Bach Collegium, H. Rilling conductor.
●Spanish Riding School, A-1010 Wien, Hofburg — Performances: April 6, 7, 13, 20 and 27 at 10:45; April 2, 16, 23 and 30 at 7. Visit to the stables: Wed. and Sat. 2-4 p.m.: Sun. 12:15-12:45 p.m.

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel: 031/33.13.23: 33.66.85) — March 29 at 8: "Tosca." March 30 at 3: "Salome." April 4 and 5 at 5:30: "Parsifal."
BRUSSELS, Theatre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 218.12.01/02). Grande Salle — March 29, April 1 and 3 at 8: "Il Barbiere di Seviglia."
●Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45) — March 29 at 8:30: The Shadows.
●Forest National (tel: 345.90.50) — March 29 and 30 at 8:30: Michel Sardou.
●Cirque Royal (tel: 218.20.15) — April 11 at 8:30: Shirley Bassey.

DENMARK

ARHUS, Aarhus Art Museum — To April 13: "The Massacre of Stockholm," exhibition of sculpture, paintings and drawings by Swedish artists illustrating the events of 1520.
COPENHAGEN, Royal Museum of Fine Arts — To April 7: "100 Years of Danish Architecture," exhibition.
HOLSTEBRO, Holstebro Hall — To April 9: "Olympic Games," exhibition on this summer's games in Moscow and on previous games.

ENGLAND

BATH, Assembly Room (tel: 0242/51.34.85) — March 29: "16th Bath Antiques Fair."
BRIGHTON, Theatre Royal — March 29: Dave Allen.
CHILHAM, Chilham Castle (tel: 022-776/704) — April 5 and 6 at 3: "Tournament of Knights," jousting display.
LIVERPOOL, Aintree Racecourse, Aintree (tel: 051/523.26.00) — March 29: Grand National Steeplechase.
LONDON, Aldwych Theatre (tel: 836.64.04; 836.53.32). Royal Shakespeare Company.
●Battersea Park — April 6 at 3: Easter Parade.
●Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61) — March 29, April 3 and 5 at 7:30; March 29 and April 5 at 2:30: "Sleeping Beauty." March 31, April 1 and 2 at 7:30: "Metamorphoses," "Sphinx" and "Etudes." London Festival Ballet.
●Round House (tel: 267.25.41) — From April 9: "Only in America" (*Sherrin*), *new musical based on the* songs of writers Jerry Leiber and Mike Stoller.
●Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66). Royal Opera — March 29, April 1 and 5 at 7:30: "Lucrezia Borgia." April 3 at 7:30: "The Rake's Progress." Royal Ballet — April 2 at 7:30: "The Four Seasons," "Gloria," and "The Concert." April 5 at 2: "La Fille mal Gardee."
●Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — March 30: Bach Choir (Bach: "St. Matthew Passion").
●Queen Elizabeth Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — April 1 at 7:45: Cleveland Quartet (Mozart, Mendelssohn, Beethoven). April 2 at 7:45: English Chamber Orchestra, Gerd Albrecht conductor, Michel Dalberto piano (Mozart, Beethoven).
●Wembley Arena (tel: 902.12.34) — April 4-7: "International Festival of *Country Music.*"
●Westminster Abbey (tel: 222.51.52) — March 31 at 7: Abbey Choir (Bach: "St. Matthew Passion").
WORCESTER, Worcester Cathedral — April 3: "13th Centenary of the Founding of the Diocese of Worcester," begins with the distribution of the Maundy money to the poor by the *Queen.*

FRANCE

LOURDES, Easter Festival, April 4-13. Program includes: French National Choir, Academy Orchestra of Budapest and the Master Singers' Choir of *Nuremberg. (Festival Office, Office* Municipal de Tourisme, Place de l'Eglise, 65100 Lourdes; tel: 62/94.15.64).
NANCY, Grand Theatre de Nancy (tel: 83/32.04.43) — March 29 and 30: "Le Chanteur de Mexico" (Lopez). Theatre d'Avignon, April 5 and 6: "Monsieur Beaucaire" (Messager).
NOGENT-SUR-MARNE, Pavillon Baltard (tel: 871.16.53). "Europe Rock '80" — March 29 at 8: Wreckless Eric and Madness. March 30 at 3: Selecter.
PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 278.79.95). IRCAM — To April 5 at 8:30: "Casta Diva" (Louvier/Bejart). Maurice Bejart, Yann Le Gac.
●Hippodrome (tel: 749.37.42) — March 31 and April 1: Festival of Country Music.
●Cinema Mac-Mahon (tel: 380.24.81) — April 2-8: Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers Festival. Program includes: "Swing Time," "Amanda" and "Top Hat."
●Theatre des Champs-Elysees (tel: 359.72.42) — March 29 at 10 a.m.: Paris Orchestra, Kyril Kondrachine conductor, Pierre Amoyal violin. March 31-April 6: "Mahler" (Bejart), Ballet of the 20th Century.
●Athenee (tel: 742.67.27) — March 31 at 9: Gwyneth Jones soprano, Geoffrey Parsons piano.
●Galerie d'Art International (tel: 548.84.28) — To April 20: Edo Murtic, *exhibition of recent works.*
●Theatre Present, 211 Avenue Jean-Jaures — April 1 at 9: "Musical Chairs," with English clown/mime Mick Wall.
●Palais des Congres (tel: 758.27.78) — To April 19: "Swan Lake," Paris Opera Ballet.
●Le Palace (tel: 246.10.87) — March 30 at 5: Dexy's Midnight Runners.
●Theatre de la Ville (tel: 274.11.24) — March 29 at 6:30: Academy of Saint Martin-in-the-Fields Octet. March 29, April 1, 4 and 5 at 8:30: "Le Legataire Universel" (Regnard). April 2 and 3 at 8:30: "La Musique Adoucit les Moeurs" (Stoppard/Previn).
●Olympia (tel: 742.56.11) — To April 7: Enrico Macias. From April 8: Charles Aznavour.
VERSAILLES, Galerie des Chevau-Legers (tel: 950.58.08) — March 29 at 2:15: Modern paintings, public exhibition.

ITALY

MILAN, La Scala (tel: 02/80.70.41) — March 30, April 3 and 8: "Tosca." Seiji Ozawa conductor. April 2, 5, 9, 11, 13 and 16: "Oedipus Rex" (Solvia). "Erwartung" (Schoenberg) and "Il Mandarine Meraviglioso" (Bartok). *Claudio Abbado conductor.*
ROME, Teatro dell'Opera (tel: 46.17.55) — March 29: "Elektra." March 30: "Swan Lake."
●Accademia Filarmonica Romana (tel: 360.17.52) — April 9 at 9: Claudio Arrau piano (Brahms, Debussy, Liszt, Chopin).

MONACO

MONTE CARLO, Salle Garnier (tel: 50.76.54) — "11th International Arts Festival." Program includes: March 29 at 8:30: Nederlands Dans Theater. April 3, 5 and 6 at 9; April 6 and 7 at 3: Basel Opera Ballet.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Stadsschouwburg (tel: 24.23.11) — March 30 at 2: "Romeo and Juliet," Dutch National Ballet and Orchestra, *Adam Gatehouse conductor.*
●Centrum Bellevue, Kleine Zaal — April 1-5: "Home" (Storey). English Speaking Theatre of Amsterdam.
●Concertgebouw — March 29 at 8:15: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Leopold Hager conductor, Kees Huelsmann violin (Mozart, Beethoven).
EINDHOVEN, Philips Ontspanrings Centrum — March 30: Charles Aznavour.
THE HAGUE, Congresgebouw — March 28: Charles Aznavour.
●New Church — March 29 at 8:15: Residentie Orchestra, Jacques Mercier conductor.

SPAIN

MADRID, Galeria Kreisler Dos, Hermosilla 8 — Jose Vento exhibition.
●Salas de la Direcion General, Caldo Sotelo 20 — Eusebio Semtere retrospective.
●Teatro Lara (tel: 221.16.31) — "Contra Danza."
●Teatro Martin (tel: 231.63.93) — "Andalucia Amarga."
MURCIA, Galeria Yerba, Dinadel 6 — Robert Llimon exhibition.
SEGOVIA, La Casa del Siglo XV, Juan Bravo 32 (tel: 41.38.71) — March 29-April 16: Jerry Sbeeria exhibition.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Grand Theatre (tel: 21.23.11) — April 10, 13, 15, 18 and 21 at 8: "Jenufa" (Janacek). Sona Cervena, Ludmilla Dvorakova, Orchestre de la Suisse Romande.

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, "Art Days" April 3-13. (tel 883.26.43) — Akamedie der Kuenste — "The Distorted Horizon." Galerie Pol — "Another Point of View." Galeri Binhold — Max Ernst.
●Deutsch Oper (tel: 341.44.49) — April 2 at 8: Madame Butterfly." April 3 at 7: "Don Giovanni." April 4 at 7:30 "Fidelio." April 5 at 6: "Tristan und Isolde."
●Philharmonie (tel: 26.92.51) — April 3 and 4 at 8: Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra, Hans Hilsdorf conducting (Bach). April 5 at 8: Berlin Symphony Orchestra, Theodore Bloomfield, conductor, C. Edinger violin (Prokofiev, Dvorak, Rimsky-Korsakov).
●Quasimodo (tel: 312.80.86) — April 4 and 5 at 8: The Nighthawks.
●Deutschlandhalle (tel: 852.40.80). April 6 at 3: "Easter Rock Festival" with Police, Rockpile, Mitch Ryder, Flamin Groovies and the Cramps.
COLOGNE, Oper der Stadt (tel: 21.25.81) — March 31 at 7:30: "Der Fliegende Hollander." March 30 at 4: "Fidelio."
DARMSTADT, Staatstheater (tel: 281.12.12; 281.12.14). Grosses Haus — April 2 and 4 at 7:30: "Andre Chenier" (Giordano). April 3 and 5 at 7:30: "Zar und Zimmermann (Lortzing). Kleines Haus — April 1 and 3 at 7:30: "Der Biberpelz" (Hauptmann).
FRANKFURT, Cafe Theatre (tel: 63.64.64) — March 29 and 30: "The Owl and the Pussycat" (Manhoff).
●Festhalle (tel: 44.80.88) — March 29 and 30: Country and Western Music Festival.
●Sinkkasten (tel: 28.03.85) — March 29: Stags (rock). March 30: Brum Jonas.
●Jazz Life Podium (tel: 62.63.46) — March 29: Riverside Stompers.
●Jahrhunderthalle, Hoechst — Through April 10: George Gross watercolors.
HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel: 040/35.15.55) — April 1 at 6: "Lohengrin." April 2 at 7:30: "Homage to D ughliev" — "Daphnis et Chloe" (Ra vel). "Vaslaw" (Bach) and "Le Sacre du Printemps" (Stravinsky). April 4 at 5 "Parsifal." April 5 at 7:30: "Lulu."
MUNICH, Herkulessaal der Residen — April 1: Paolo Bordoni piano (Schubert, Schumann). April 12: Alfred Brendel piano (Schumann).
●Olympiahalle, Olympiapark — April 1: Jethro Tull.
●Kongressaal des Deutschen Museum — April 4: Munich Bach Choir, Richter conductor, Norma Burrowes soprano (Bach: "St. Mathew Passion").
STUTTGART, Wuerttembergisches Staatstheater (tel: 071-F/22.13.07). Grosses Haus — March 29 at 8: "Elektra." Kleines Haus — March 29 at 7:30: "Komoedie der Verfuehrung." March 30 at 7:30; March 31 at 8: "Don Carlos."

weekend

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OF SPECIAL INTEREST

LOIRE WINE FAIRS

TOURS, France — The annual spree of weekend wine festivals in Rabelais' native Touraine continues through the spring and summer.

Bacchus himself would feel quite at home at the two-day lastings offered by 200 different wine producers of the Loire, and a five-franc admission charge usually buys the right to free samples of the local slightly effervescent wines as well as the best-known reds, whites and roses grown here.

Located 234 kilometers southwest of Paris by autoroute, train or leisurely three-hour drive, the Loire's hillside villages are filled with rambling stone houses, sloping vineyards and tiers of invisible caves.

On the appointed day, each town proudly introduces its 1979 wines in a boisterous wine-tasting ceremony. Some friendly growers even ask strangers home for tours of their cave-houses afterwards. These "troglodytes," as the modern-day cave-dwellers are called, live on upper floors in rooms plastered, painted and dressed in chandeliers and silver tea services or country antiques. Some homes go



Illustration by Colin Thibert

back 10 generations, and a single residence and its wine cellar may ramble vertically for four rocky tiers.

Other attractions? In the old section of the area's main city, Tours, paving stones beckon into the Middle Ages, when silk merchants used to entertain in stone mansions (now restored) and pilgrims streamed to receive the blessing of Saint Martin in the church bearing his name.

The older brick and half-timbered buildings are topped by steeply pitched slate roofs and their interior courtyards hide winding carved wooden stairways. Painstakingly restored, Vieux Tours spans the 13th to 16th century.

A walk through Tours' Museum of the Wines of Touraine, in the cellar of the 13th-century Eglise Saint-Julien, blends the perspective of history with the cultural life-blood of the region, where the cultivation of food and wine is a sentimental and economic passion.

A schedule of the Touraine wine fairs includes: Amboise: Easter and Aug. 15; Bourgueil and St. Nicolas-de-Bourgueil: Easter; Cavaillon-Coteaux: May 15; Montlouis: Aug. 15; Meusnes (Touraine appellation): May 26; Orzaine (Touraine-Mesland): April 26-27; Panzoult (Chinon): May 1; St.-Georges-sur-Cher (Touraine): Easter; Thesee (Touraine): July 5-6; and Vouvray: Aug. 15. For more information, write the Comite Interprofessionnel des Vins de Touraine, 19 Square Prosper Merimee, 37000 Tours (Tel: (47) 05-40-01).

—*Janu Johnson*

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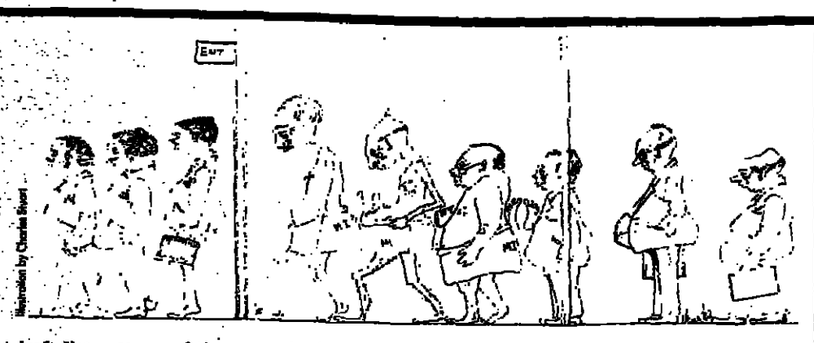


Illustration by Charnie Myers

by Jane Wilkens Michael

PARIS — Beauty care for men? "It used to be that all I could find was a quick rubdown at the local health club," says one well-groomed Parisian male. "All changed. Now my wife complains that I too much time at the hairdresser's."

international lawyer was more pragmatic: me time you could size up the polish of the ition by the cut of his clothes. Today you to check his hair and nails as well."

ons in Paris, London and New York, some ien only, now offer a wide range of treat- s including facials, hair colorings, condi- gs and stylings, massages, saunas, pedi- depilation — even eyelash dyes. The only that's hard to get is an appointment.

ned by David de Rothschild, Desfosse, at renue Matignon, Paris 8, attracts an all- celebrity clientele, including French Presi- Giscard d'Estaing ("He prefers to sit in the and read a magazine, waiting his turn," his coiffeur) and actors, journalists, lawyers politicians.

s Desfosse motto, says director Guillaume ial, is: "Minimum time for maximum ser- — in fact, you can have lunch at the tiny estaurant between treatments. The front with suede walls holds seven stylists who e from 95 francs for a clip in the vibrating leather barber chairs. The back room has le enclosures (each with telephone) for in- ial treatments.

oue, Leone does scalp analysis. If she finds blem, she applies special lotions combined a 45-minute head massage (10 sessions, 650 s). In another, Marie-Laure does deep-skin ing with mild, plant-based products (a 45- te session costs 75 francs). There are also al pedicures and foot massages (65 s), a sauna, relaxation and massage rooms es of 10 kneadings under a warming infra- ight costs 135 francs). An ultraviolet light the man who wants to look as if he just ned from the Caribbean.

len account for 30 percent of my clientele," Ingrid Millet, who has a four-story salon at a du Faubourg St. Honore, Paris 8. "Image ry important. Men now feel a need to t a trim and vital appearance. And they the same problems as women. Their facial s need toning, their hair is receding, e overweight, and they want to look ter."

help, the institute offers facials, personal- ized diet programs, hair care and rejuvenation therapy. Miss Millet studied with Dr. Paul Neihans, the Swiss doctor who developed a theory that live animal cells can have a regenerating effect on humans. She has formulated her own freeze-dried cell treatments which are topically applied to any problem area, skin or hair.

"Men have the good fortune of not being bothered by cellulitis," she says. "On the other hand, practically all their troubles stem from nervous tension." To combat this, Ingrid suggests a course that emphasizes release of psychosomatic strain through relaxation. The client sits in a comfortable chair listening to music while a hypnotic voice gives almost subliminal instructions and advice for 30 minutes. Twelve sessions cost 600 francs.

> 'Once you could size up the opposition by the cut of his clothes. Today you have to check his hair and nails.'

Carita, at 11 rue du Faubourg St. Honore, Paris 8, has been caring for beautiful women like Catherine Deneuve for years, but few men know it has an entire floor just for them. Decorated in earthy colors, Carita has a sauna and private room where men — including Marcello Mastroianni, Hubert de Givenchy, Hermes' Patrick Guerrand, and tin tycoon Antenor Patino — have facials, manicures, pedicures, waxings or hair treatments and stylings.

Carita stresses the "natural" look, and on any given day colorists will be busy covering gray hair or adding subtle streaks to mousy brown. Miss Carita recalls that a Japanese man who wanted a blond frosting ended up looking a bit like Robert Redford (another client). Hair straightening and permanents are also available (from 90 francs) and meticulous attention is given to beard and mustache shaping. One can have an upper lip a la Clark Gable or Charlie Chaplin. A renovated mustache is 10 francs; 20 francs for the beard.

If quantity of hair rather than color is the problem, **Henry Courant** might be the answer. With two salons — at 29 rue Marbeuf, Paris 8, and 5 rue Rouget-de-l'Isle, Paris 1 — Courant specializes in custom-made, real-hair wigs. A wig may take three weeks and several fittings to look "home-grown" and is expensive (from 4,000 francs), but as one wearer says: "It's a lot less painful than transplants."

Courant also offers hair styling, facials, saunas, steam baths, Swiss showers and massages in its men's-only enclave. One popular treatment is an algae skin pack, in which the body is coated with a mask of pureed seaweed and then wrapped in a plastic sheet. The idea is to sweat out accumulated toxins. It also reduces excess water weight and softens the skin (80 francs).

Philip Kingsley, based in London and New York, another "hair" man, specializes in the scientific study of hair and scalp called trichology. He treats serious conditions — from encroaching baldness to chronic dandruff, as well as such everyday problems as dry or oily hair. Kingsley has two clinics, a townhouse in Mayfair, at 54 Green St., and a smaller salon at 16 E. 53 St., New York City. His clients include Mick Jagger, Peter Sellers and members of the British royal family.

Kingsley's preliminary examination is conducted much like a physical: a past history is taken, complaints are discussed, samples of hair are clipped for analysis (£16). When the information is processed, Kingsley recommends a diet, along with vitamin supplements, treatments at the salon and a home follow-up program.

The process begins with an application of scalp creams and hair conditioners, followed by a 15-minute steaming under a vaporizer. Half-hour head and neck massage under infrared lights precedes a shampooing with Kingsley products. In most cases, the treatment ends with a scalp application (each treatment £6.50).

These "status" salons may be a bit awesome, but there are smaller establishments for the beginner. Penelope, at Visage Quatorze, 14 rue Dupont des Loges, Paris 7, specializes in facials. She feels that when it comes to skin, men are much luckier than women: "They don't wrinkle as easily, and when they do, it's considered sexy, not old. Men tend to neglect their skins, though, and can suffer acne and enlarged pores."

Penelope begins facials with a 15-minute steaming to open the pores. She then cleans out all the city grime, gives a 30-minute massage and applies a mask. When the mask dries, it comes off — and so does any dead skin underneath. She finishes with a cold mist of floral water. Penelope also gives manicures, pedicures and — for the man with everything but perfect eyelashes — a gentle dye (50 francs).

Jogging may not be the only way for an urban male to keep fit; he can now salon hop. ■

Has Margot Fonteyn Really Retired?

by Barbara Lovenheim

LONDON — Dame Margot Fonteyn, the prima ballerina of the West for more than 40 years, has hung up her celebrated dancing shoes and spun her last pirouette. It's not the first time she has faced retirement — rumors to that effect surfaced in 1962 just months before she teamed up with a young defector from the Soviet Union named Rudolf Nureyev — but her recent announcement has the quiet ring of finality.

"I doubt that I'll dance anymore — I'm not thinking of anything at the moment principally because I don't want to do anything which means I will have to leave my husband in Panama. To take on any kind of dance means I will have to do that," she said calmly, looking fresh and alert and much younger than 60 as she sipped tea on an 8:30 a.m. train headed for Norwich and a publisher's luncheon. For if Dame Margot has made her last formal dance appearance, the show still goes on.

For the last four years she has been producing a five-part television series and 300-page book, "The Magic of Dance," for the BBC. (Aired in England in the fall, the series is scheduled for European and U.S. distribution.) She was in Europe for a whirlwind tour of publicity appearances and sessions dubbing the French version of her series. She also managed to squeeze in a family reunion with her 85-year-old mother and new niece, and a party at London's Embassy nightclub where she danced until the wee hours.

"I like dancing, not ballet, but dancing," she said playfully, her large dark almond-shaped eyes twinkling. "I couldn't tell the difference between disco dancing and that which everyone was doing, but I had a wonderful time."

For if Margot Fonteyn is the prima ballerina of the Western world, she is no prima donna. She is as gracious offstage as on. During our five hours together, she displayed more concern about my well-being than her own, darting up to fetch me tea from the bar car before I could stop her and insisting on walking behind me. When I objected, she simply said, "Come, come it's too early in the morning for choreography."

This was not atypical behavior on Dame Margot's part. Beneath her grace and courtesy, she was firmly in control, waving aside certain questions with a reference to her recent book and gently refusing to answer others about today's leading dancers because she does not like offending colleagues: "I wouldn't ever do another book about dance because you end up hurting all your friends."

She is through and through a performer, more comfortable dancing than talking about it. "I am a person of the theater," she said. "I like being there. The curtain goes up, you give everything you have, and the curtain goes down. A performance is an ephemeral thing — and that is the whole beauty. You don't have to bottle it, can it or record it. The only remembrance is in the image."

She is also curiously modest about her accomplishments and refreshingly free of self-adulation. "I've been dancing as long as I can remember," she remarked, settling into her brown quilted Yves Saint Laurent jacket and custom-made mink coat. "It was like breathing. I never really thought about becoming a star. I'm still amazed — and don't think about it very much. But when I do, I'm surprised."

She is also impatient with the current tendency to idolize ballet dancers. "I get so angry when people say it's difficult to be a ballet dancer," she explained. "I don't think it adds to the public's enjoyment. I have the idea that when people can do a particular thing they do it. If you have an ability to dance you do that. If it's too difficult, you shouldn't do it. Find another job. I think the idea of being in school at 9 a.m. to teach unruly children is a nightmare."

One would think her ballet career was relatively free of struggle or hardship. "We were



Donald Southern

Fonteyn takes a bow at her 60th birthday gala at Covent Garden, May 1979.

either working very hard or laughing very hard," she remarked. "I don't ever relax — I'm either dancing or doing nothing."

Margot Fonteyn was born Margaret Hookham on May 19, 1919, in Surrey, England. The daughter of an English engineer and a Brazilian coffee heiress, she began dance lessons at the age of 4 because her father thought she should learn deportment. The family soon moved to America and then Shanghai, where "Peggy," as she was known, studied ballet under George Goncharov, an exile from the State School of Ballet in Leningrad.

Upon returning to London, the 14-year-old made her debut as a snowflake in the Sadler's Wells production of the "Nutcracker." She then took over Alicia Markova's roles when the leading dancer left. By the time she was 20, she had danced all the major roles in the major ballets.

Frederick Ashton, the leading choreographer of the Sadler's Wells company, soon noticed her and the two formed a strong relationship which still continues. "Ashton is a genius, with great charm and extraordinary sensibility. I guess I can be pinned down, now that I'm not dancing anymore, that his 'Ondine' is one of my favorite ballets. He created it for me because he remembered how I sat on the bow of a ship in the middle of a storm, loving every minute, while he and Ruth Page huddled inside, clinging to the mast," she reminisced.

And despite her formidable talent and the fact that she reputedly revived the Sadler's Wells company, she attributed her success to a succession of "extraordinary" teachers: "A company is as good as its director. I think the dancers follow. If Balanchine goes, you will no longer have the New York City Ballet — you will have something else. The Harlem Dance Company is going to be very important because [director] Arthur Mitchell is such a vital, energetic man."

The second major influence on Margot Fonteyn's career was Nureyev, whom she met while at the peak of her career. Despite the gap in their ages — she was 42 and he was 24 — their partnership set off ripples of excitement throughout the world and catapulted both into international celebrity.

"Something quite special happens when we dance together," she once said. "I see not Nureyev but the character of the ballet. He is how I would like to be and makes it easier for me to dance as I wish."

If her career sounds like a fairy tale, her personal life has been shattered by misfortune. In 1964 her husband, Roberto Arias, Panama's ambassador to Great Britain, was shot in the spine by political assassins and paralyzed from the neck down. For the ensuing years, Dame Margot split her time between her career and her husband, getting up before 6 a.m. to nurse him to partial mobility in a rehabilitation home near London, rehearsing in the afternoons and returning to his bedside in the evening. When he eventually moved to Panama for its climate, she commuted between dance engagements.

She bears the tragedy with the same grace and diligence that she has displayed on the stage. There is no trace of bitterness in her voice and no suggestion that her marriage has caused unusual strains. "I notice that our marriage is extremely happy," she remarked, fondly displaying two sets of gold cuff links she had bought for her husband. "The whole question is whether a marriage succeeds or not, and I think ours does because we work at it."

Dame Margot is now emphatic about her decision to retire — or at least return to Panama to look for a permanent home and, possibly, help her husband write his autobiography. She is a person of strong loyalties — and there is no doubt that her husband comes first. But it is unlikely that her formidable energy will allow her to remain idle. The poet William Butler Yeats wrote that in true artists one cannot separate the dancer from the dance. Dame Margot is adamant that she has left the world of dance. But has the dance left her? ■

ermans and Yanks

Continued from page 7W

not even the cheapest whiskey will dis- the residue of toothpaste left in them. er, studies have shown that those so- 'sanitized, wrapped-just-for-you' glasses erican motels are full of bacteria. The o-wall carpeting will give you athlete's and the paper strip across the toilet se. intees you about as much sanitation as the a garbage can."

gnist Larson even explains why Germans not be understood in the United States. He the decline of language studies (a drop of ercent in college language course enroll- between 1972 and 1974, with German's ercent being the loss-leader) and emphasiz- hat the main reason was the elimination in ne 1960s of language requirements for ad- on to and graduation from universities.

it he also reassures hesitant Germans: "Americans are so friendly they won't consider correcting your faulty English for fear of hurting your feelings — and many are awed by anyone who can speak a second language."

As an example, he tells of a German friend who walked into an American grocery and asked for some "garbage." The clerk stared at him for a moment and then said: "Sir, if you'll point some out to me, I'll be glad to sell you as much as you want." Whereupon the shopper put his hand on a head of cabbage.

A recurrent theme is America's love of success ("The American worships it") with a survey statistic that only 3 percent are "outstandingly successful," 68 percent "moderately successful" and 29 percent "complete failures."

More amusing are the sociological observations in the book's best chapter, "Which Fork First?": "As ill-mannered as Americans might appear to be when whistling loudly in public with hands in pockets, they suffer from a deep-seated fear of committing a faux pas." Larson tells how author Booth Tarkington in his dotage avenged himself on wealthy dowagers by hiring out as a butler and creeping up behind the hostess during dinner to proclaim loudly: "Madame, you are using the wrong fork!"

This triggers an essay in which Larson enlists the aid of Emily Post and the authors of "The Joy of Cooking" to unravel why Americans persist in eating zigzag by switching knife and fork back and forth. Then he draws a bead on a German habit that can drive any American up and over the Berlin Wall: blowing one's nose at table. "Nothing else can kill one's appetite more quickly," declares Larson, who advises people to leave the table first. That alone is worth every pfennig for any German reader packing handkerchiefs for a trans-Atlantic trip, though it's too bad Larson's table talk neglected the toothpick, an unappetizing Teutonic after-dinner weapon.

> 'As ill-mannered as Americans might appear when whistling loudly in public, they have a deep-seated fear of faux pas.'

Bob Larson is a red-faced stump of a guy who talks as bluntly as he writes. Having lived 28 years in Germany, a dozen of them in Swabia, he looks at least as *Schwob* as American. His book on his Swabian neighbors is not just a useful handbook, but one that quotes dialectic proverbs ("Funny that an empty purse weighs one down more than a full one") and the "Swabian Cussword Calendar" put out by a regional bard named Thaddaeus Troll, Ph.D.

"Bob the Schwob" invokes his Swabian wife, 7-year-old daughter and father-in-law (whom he calls "Super-Schwob") as illustrative folk figures. He tells how Super-Schwob spent all his spare time last spring repairing his 10-year-old Mercedes to save $600 in mechanics' fees. With the last weld of his acetylene torch, however, he set fire to the car and had to spend twice as much getting it fixed. Super-Schwob's last words on the subject?: "*Aber sag's bidde moiner Alde net!*" (But don't tell my old lady!)

The idea for both books came from a seminar Larson gave on communications techniques for young English-speaking managers at IBM-Germany. As he explained that Anglo-Saxons are more likely to look for similarities (which can be false), while Teutons tend to identify differences, it occurred to him that many efforts to show how "we're so much alike" create misperceptions and difficulties of their own: "which is why, while Germans *do* admire American informality, one cannot and should not expect them ever to be at ease using first names. . . . In the effort to put each other at ease, people can be made terribly uncomfortable."

After differentiating the *Schwobs* for Americans and Yanks for Germans, Larson is now translating "Almost All About the Americans" into English, so Americans will have a nuts-and-bolts, Vance Packard-like look at themselves — at least as seen from Stuttgart. ■

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The art market

The Collector's Mind — as Seen in the Masurel Donation

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — One of the more mysterious figures of the art world is the collector. He has no professional or legal status, and attempts to study him and his habits appear foredoomed. What are his deeper motivations? Is it love or vanity that incites a man to buy works of art?

In the first half of this century a few significant collectors lived symbiotically with the artists they admired and the dealer who represented them. The collection of one of them, Roger Dutilleul (1873-1956), has recently been donated by his nephew, Jean Masurel (along with much of his own collection), to the future Musee d'Art Moderne du Nord at Lille.

In Paris, 132 of the 220 works, including Utrillos, Picassos, Braques, Legers, Modiglianis and Miros, are now at the Musee du Luxembourg, 19 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 6, until May 25.

The collection, remarkable in its own right, is also interesting because it holds an elusive collector up to study and presents an image of the art world of the first half of this century.

A photo in the catalog that shows Roger Dutilleul as an old man standing in the midst of his collection gives some precious clues about his attitudes. The rooms are cluttered with paintings hanging precariously in odd places, stacked against walls, overflowing armchairs. This was the normal state of his bachelor apartment, and he was by no means a rich man. He simply budgeted his buys with great care. All the paintings, worth fortunes today, were bought at a time when nobody wanted them and their market value was almost nil.

In 1907 Dutilleul loved Cezanne but could not afford his paintings. He made friends with Henri Kahnweiler soon after he opened his gallery in 1907 at the age of 21. Kahnweiler's artists often came to the gallery toward the end of the afternoon, and Dutilleul came to know them. The painters included Picasso and Braque, Leger and Rouault, Modigliani, Andre Lanskoy and Kees van Dongen.



Roger Dutilleul in his Parisian apartment, rue de Monceau.

The workings of the art world today cannot compare with the prewar years. As Francis Berthier points out in the catalog, the development of art before 1940 was a confidential and quasi-clandestine phenomenon. He quotes Kahnweiler: "I did not spend a sou, even for advertising in the papers . . . The painters whose works I bought, with my consent, no longer showed their work in any salon . . . I simply hung these works in a public place, which is an indication of the total disdain we had not only for the critics but also for the general crowd."

The adventure lay in the painful transformation of the iconic code of preceding centuries. The public was shocked by the paintings. Kahnweiler is quoted recalling a scene of two cabbies in front of Durand Ruel's gallery in London, "their faces convulsed with hatred, their fists raised, and barely restraining themselves from breaking the window because they were so enraged by these paintings [by Monet] which they could not understand."

Cubism itself was once brought up in the French Chamber of Deputies, the question being whether such painting did not constitute a breach of peace. In the face of public indifference and hostility, innovative artists normally pursued their work in limited circles, and it was in such circles that collectors like Dutilleul played an indispensable role.

Today's public inevitably considers the great collectors as canny investors. But there's a Doppler effect in time: Hindsight makes it obvious which artists should have been pursued at any given moment. Kahnweiler commented: "Some people believe that if they had lived in Cezanne's day they would have bought dozens of his paintings. Well, they would not have bought a single one."

It would be interesting to know which works were bought by Dutilleul, and which by his nephew Jean Masurel, who subsequently completed the collection. Its range, as presented in the Paris show, is broad, its quality first-rate on the whole. There are the obvious figures of the first half of the century — Picasso, Braque, Leger, Modigliani, Utrillo, Miro, but no Matisse, who failed to interest Dutilleul.

And there are lesser or more recent figures, also of considerable interest. These include Andre Bauchant, the naive painter; Andre Lanskoy (1902-1976), whose range runs from portraits almost reminiscent of Marie Laurencin to non-representational compositions that appear to point towards Riopelle, and finally Bernard Buffet, represented by some 1948 works that remind one that in those days he was an authentically promising painter.

The future Musee d'Art Moderne du Nord, at Villeneuve d'Ascq near Lille, should be inaugurated in 1983. ■

The Impressionists: The End of the Line

by Souren Melikian

LONDON — Inexorably the supply of great works by Impressionists and early 20th-century masters is drying up. As the phenomenon becomes more apparent, as it did this week, prices soar sky-high — provided elementary standards of quality are kept up. Where these sink below the safety line, an auction can be turned into a disaster.

On Tuesday, Christie's morning and afternoon auctions totaled £1,113,420 — and 45 percent of the works did not reach their reserved prices. This is the highest failure rate ever noted at a London auction in this category. On Wednesday, Sotheby's scored a grand total of £4,200,890, of which only 15.5 percent were bought in.

This was not due to any sudden turn of the wind but to the merits of the paintings offered for sale. Indeed, the few good works included in Christie's sale on Tuesday sold well. A truly superb "Bowl of Roses" painted by Henri Fantin-Latour in 1881 rose to £61,600 — a very high price for a painting that can only just claim to be Impressionist (it has the brushwork but lacks the feel for light).

Another excellent picture on the fringes of Impressionism was a "Sunset on Le Havre" by Eugene Boudin. Though executed in 1881 under unquestionable Impressionist influence, the painting is in a very different palette and did reasonably well at £27,500.

In contrast, the paintings that looked too much like unwanted leftovers by famous artists all came down with a crash. One wonders who on earth would ever be willing to pay more than £28,000 for a hideous pastel study of two naked ladies showing their bottoms of ample proportions to the viewer. Even Edgar Degas' name will not atone for such a daub. Add to that second-rate works by third-rate artists and you're still left with a pitiful sale, almost guaranteeing that these too will fail to sell.

A view of the wharf at Veere Zeeland by Theo Van Rysselberghe working in 1906 in the Pointillist style developed by Seurat and Signac was bought in at £9,000. That would be a high price to pay, and in an unglamorous context the incentive just isn't there. In short, accumulating so many duds with such high reserves is suicidal in the art market. There are limits beyond which even the keenest buyers cannot be pushed.

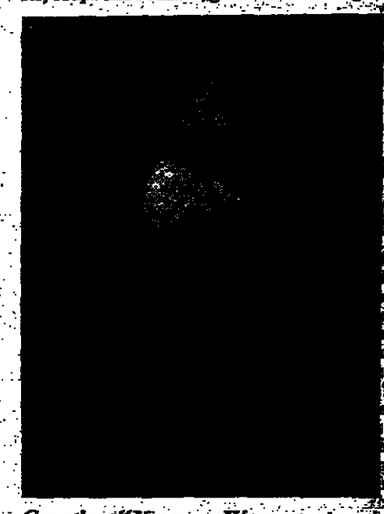
Indeed, Wednesday's sale at Sotheby's showed that the market is not only good but positively buoyant, provided a measure of tolerably good paintings is laid on the block. Yet, there were few truly great works. The finest oil was not Impressionist. It was a striking Jean-Baptiste Corot portrait of an Italian peasant woman standing in a wood against a brownish background of undergrowth. Dated 1865, it is worthy of a museum and at £165,000 paid by the Fuji-TV gallery of Tokyo, it may be called the best buy in the sale.

The other key piece, unattractive but of considerable importance to the history of European Expressionism, was James Ensor's "Skeleton in the Artist's Studio." The 1900 painting, which is illustrated in all major books dealing with the painter's work, rose to £121,000 — a thoroughly justified price paid by New York dealer Stephen Hahn. Sotheby's feat on Wednesday lies in the huge prices commanded by paintings that could hardly be called unforgettable. Awareness that here is a rapidly vanishing category obviously played a role.

Significantly, three of the most expensive works were acquired by a Buenos Aires dealer, Francisco Vetromile, acting on behalf of an Argentinian buyer who decided only recently to build up a small collection. Unfortunately, it is rather late for a start in the Impressionist field. He gave £137,500 for a pedestrian landscape by Sisley, "La Seine a Bougival"; £143,000 for a pretty view of Antibes done by Claude Monet in 1888, and a staggering £308,000 for a vase of peonies painted by Claude Monet in 1882 that is remarkable for its brushwork but highly conventional nevertheless. Even more striking is the huge price of £418,000 paid for an ugly Gauguin portrait — the only conceivable explanation being that great Gauguins are hardly available anymore.

The sad truth is that discerning collectors can no longer make clever coups in the field, a possibility still open to them in the later schools that blossomed in the early 20th century. In Wednesday's sale at Sotheby's, two portraits by Kees van Dongen were each knocked down for £28,600. One was a splendid portrait of a Japanese geisha from his early Fauve period, the other, a hackneyed portrait of a bare-breasted woman. Together, they illustrate the difference between a brilliant and an uninspired buy.

But perhaps the best buys to be made are at the lower end of the market. A delightful group of drawings and watercolors by Eugene Boudin was included in Sotheby's afternoon sale on Wednesday. Prices were crazy. This is England, and collectors have an inordinate fondness for watercolors. But at lesser auctions and in galleries, coups can be made, given the knowledge.



Corot's "Young Woman in the Wood," 1865.

Masterpieces Making the Grand Tour

by Betty Freudenheim

NEW YORK — Americans of great wealth and cultural aspirations used to make the Grand Tour of world capitals, returning with art treasures to adorn their mansions and dazzle their friends.

Now it's a baker's dozen of great paintings from two such renowned collections that are making the tour; they have just left Tokyo for London, where they can be seen until April 1 before moving on to Hamburg. This gives Europeans a chance to view (and bid on) these masterpieces before they go on auction at Sotheby Parke Bernet in New York in May.

According to art market experts, this is a momentous occasion: Five of the paintings (by Turner, Picasso, Gauguin, Cezanne and Van Gogh) are expected to bring $1-million bids before the gavel comes down, and they say it's unlikely that another Turner of such importance will ever appear on the auction market again.

The Turner, "Juliet and Her Nurse," will set an auction record for English paintings, predicts James Marion, president of Sotheby Parke Bernet in North America. Mrs. Flora Whitney, the seller, has designated that a portion of the proceeds go to New York's Whitney Museum. She is the daughter of the museum's founder and honorary chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Although the rarely displayed Turner purports to depict the romantic Juliet ensconced on her inevitable balcony, she is barely discernible in the lower corner of the hazy blue-yellow canvas. The artist has created an aerial view of St. Mark's Square in Venice with a milling crowd viewing a fireworks display.

Turner's rendering of light disturbed a contemporary critic, Rev. John Eagles, who wrote in 1836 that the painting was "a strange jumble . . . confusion worse confounded. . . . It is neither sunlight, moonlight nor starlight, nor firelight."

This so enraged John Ruskin that he responded to Eagles' criticism in what became a five-volume work, in which he said "At Venice, he [Turner] found freedom of space, brilliancy of light, variety of color, massive simplicity of general form; and to Venice we owe many of the motives in which his highest powers have been displayed."

The paintings that accompany the Turner tour are part of the collection of Col. Edgar William and Bernice Chrysler Garbisch, both of whom died in December, 1979, three weeks before their 50th wedding anniversary. Mrs. Garbisch, daughter of the automobile magnate Walter P. Chrysler, was an art student before becoming an art connoisseur.

Their 40 Impressionist and modern paintings, 17th- and 18th-century French furniture, silver and porcelain are expected to bring more than $10 million at the gala sales May 12 and 17. The couple willed their famous assemblage of 2,600 American naive paintings to the National Gallery in Washington and the Metropolitan Museum in New York, as well as other U.S. museums.

Their "Saltimbanque aux Bras Croises" by Pablo Picasso, which once belonged to the pianist, Vladimir Horowitz, faced the entry door of their pied-a-terre at the Carlyle in Manhattan. The faint outline of a second figure whom the artist eliminated is faintly visible behind the shoulder of the acrobat.

In the last summer of his life, Vincent Van Gogh painted three portraits of Adeline Ravoux, daughter of his host at Auvers-sur-Oise. He died a month later.

Paul Gauguin's "Tahitian Women under the Palms" was the brilliant focus of the Garbisch's sitting room. Experts say this was painted on Gauguin's first trip to Tahiti and that these paintings rarely come on the market.

A classic Cezanne still life, also expected to hit the $1-million mark, is one of a type that prompted a Japanese expert to say: "Cezanne is the only Western artist who could portray the true inner essence of an apple." Another Cezanne, "La Conversation," three Renoirs, Matisse's "La Liseuse," Monet's "Dans le Jardin," Signac's "La Porte de St. Tropez" and Toulouse-Lautrec's "Femme Assise dans un Jardin" are also on tour.

The exhibition is in London until April 1 at Sotheby's, New Bond Street, and continues in Hamburg April 8-11 at Bankhaus Marcard and Co. (the Garbisch art only). ■

AUCTION SALES

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Galleries in Rome

Kandinsky, Oils and Drawings, Galleria D'Ascanio, Via del Babuino 29, Rome, to April 30.

By now the best work of our modern masters is accessible to all in the museums of the world. But in private galleries lesser examples, from the collections of children and widows, are still apt to surface occasionally. These pieces, intimate, probably with private or sentimental connotations, have no great quality except that they bear a famous signature.

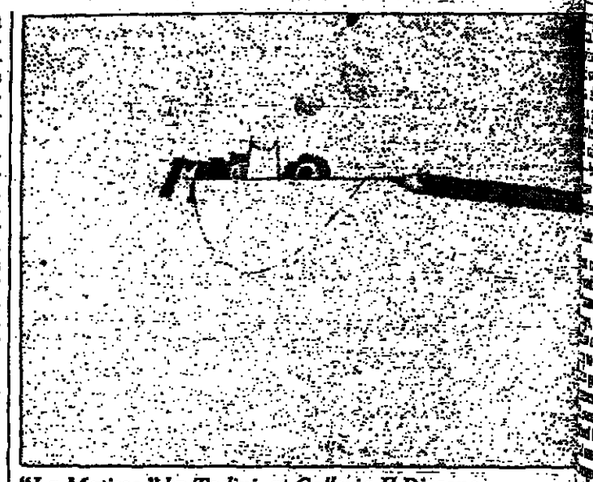
To the public familiar with Arp, Klee, etc., and now Kandinsky, shows of this kind may fill certain gaps or augment a general view at best, but for the young and the uninformed they are harmful because they are very one-sided and incomplete.

In this presentation, two squiggly abstractions of 1915 and 1923, and the austere tensions and subtleties of "Lyrical Gesture," "Small Square," both of 1928, "White," of 1930, as well as a 1940 oil on black, seem the most authentic and typical, while the rest of the paintings and the few drawings verge on the anonymous.

Emilio Tadini, Watercolors, Il Disegno, Via della Dogana Vecchia 12, Rome, to April 30.

These small sheets at first sight attract because of their translucent color. But at second sight their composition is their most intriguing feature: little fragments of things hover at their edges, travel sideways, or gather in whimsical constellations.

Tadini's allusions to other painters and to ideas are not so necessary, but are typical of a current Italian intellectual stance. In general, in a sort of fairy-tale picture or cartoon for the sophisticated, the little slices of candy-colored objects and Bissier-type jugs, cunningly juxtaposed, are charming. Yet one wishes Tadini would go further, and rely less on the immediately captivating.



"La Matisse," by Tadini, at Galleria Il Disegno.

Horace Vernet, French Academy, Villa Medicis, Trinita dei Monti 1, Rome, to April 30.

Vernet was born immediately before the French Revolution, and just like his friend Gericault, grew up during the Napoleonic wars. Unlike his stormy colleague, who died young, he was allowed a long and varied career.

He was an able craftsman who dealt bravely with the subject matter of his era: battles, revolts, conquests and shipwrecks, horsemen and noble ladies. But he rarely rose to the inspired. His large canvases, in which he manages to handle a great many disparate elements, are period pieces.

The most amusing among these is "L'Atelier," in which two men are fencing near a white stallion and a bulldog is teasing a goat, while the painter himself sits nonchalantly busy by his easel surrounded by a crowd of admirers.

"Mazeppa and the Wolves" and "Judith and Holofernes" are the most melodramatic. In his portrait — of his daughter, of the sculptor Thorvaldsen, of the Count Worontsov — when Vernet is ambitious and anecdotal, whether he does not want to tell a story at all costs, he is closest to being a painter and not an illustrator, though he is a very skillful one at that.

— *Edith Schloss*

It has come to the notice of the Association des Amis du MUSEE NATIONAL FERNAND LEGER that the authentification of certain masterpieces, mainly sketches and gouaches, is being proposed by people claiming to have the necessary qualifications. The Association would remind you that it has made all the necessary arrangements to ensure that incontestable authentifications are made only under its protection. It has undertaken the compilation of a DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG of the work of FERNAND LEGER and only those pieces which have received the approval of Madame Nadia LEGER, M. Georges BAUQUIER and the Committee specially created for this purpose will be included in this catalog.

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INTERNATIONAL
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Chase-Led Iran Loans Questioned

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP-DJ) — In the final years of the shah's reign, many major international banks, led by Chase Manhattan Bank, disregarded the Iranian constitution and lent hundreds of millions of dollars to Iran without specific approval of the loans by that nation's parliament.

If the new Iranian government challenges the legality of the loans — as now seems almost inevitable — Chase and its partners face the possibility of having to return several hundred million dollars of interest paid on the loans and conceivably part of the principal as well.

The four loans in question total more than $1.3 billion and were made between January, 1977, and June, 1978. More than 30 banks around the world participated in one or more of the loans.

Legal Counsel

Chase was advised by Mehran Tavakoli, its legal counsel in Tehran, that the loans had a problem because they seemed to be in violation of article 25 of Iran's constitution. This provision of the constitution in force at the time stated that "no state loan at home or abroad may be raised without the knowledge and approval of the national consultative assembly."

A Chase statement, referring to a first loan of $500 million, says, "in Chase's judgment, based on its assessment of all relevant circumstances and advice of counsel, the loan was and is in consonance with all applicable laws, and the loan agreement is enforceable."

Until the recent U.S. freeze order, Iran had made prompt payment of all sums due on the loan, Chase points out as evidence of Iran's acceptance of the loan's legality.

While 50 Americans remain hostages in Tehran, there is slight possibility that lawyers for the revolutionary government will push its claims in U.S. courts. Once that issue has been resolved, however, a flurry of litigation seems likely as the Iranians endeavor to obtain the return of funds seized by U.S. banks last November as an offset to loans that were declared in default.

Last November, Chase declared in default the first of the four loans in question and demanded "accelerated" payment of the outstanding balance. The new Iranian government protested, but with Chase holding an estimated $300 million in official Iranian funds, it appeared that the bank was in a good position to follow through on its default declaration. (Chase says the other $800 million of loans is in default but that bank syndicates so far have not asked for accelerated payment.)

Poor Position

Now, however, if that loan agreement is found to be unenforceable, Chase will be in a poor position to keep any of that $300 million as an offset on the loan, according to legal and banking experts.

The first loan of $500 million, made around the start of 1977, was to meet a big budget deficit by the Iranian government, according to Iranian officials at the time.

A few months after the loan was made, Chase found itself in line to be agent on loans to the Iranian state-owned enterprises. The credits, which were to be guaranteed by the government, were $250 million to Telecommunications Co. of Iran and $310 million to National Petrochemical Co. of Iran. These were signed in December, 1977.

The fourth and last loan on which Chase's Iranian lawyer, Mr. Tavakoli, raised his objection was for $300 million in June, 1978, to National Iran Gas Co.

Chase states that every bank that participated in the loan agreements was fully aware of the Tavakoli opinion, including its qualifications. One of the banks that was asked for comment, Toronto Dominion Bank, claimed to have no knowledge of the letter.

In London, National Westminster Bank said that Chase and the other banks realized there was a question about the agreement. Therefore, National Westminster added, they specified that the Iranian Ministry of Economic Affairs must, within one month, notify the parliament so that the legislative body could take whatever action it wanted. National Westminster said this was a condition that had to be met before the Iranian government could draw down any of its first loan.

People in Business

In a series of executive changes, **Robert Hunter**, coordinator for the Mediterranean region, has been named London-based area coordinator for Europe by Chase Manhattan Bank N.A. **William Flanz** has been named Athens-based coordinator for the Middle East area. Former Executive Director **Alex Hirschberg** has been appointed deputy managing director (marketing) for Chase Manhattan Ltd. Former Associate Director **Dryden Liddle** has been named executive director with responsibility for loan syndications in the Mediterranean area for Chase Manhattan Ltd.

* * *

Procter & Gamble has named Associate Division Manager-International **Harald Eissmann** division manager-international responsible for France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria and Switzerland. **J. Russell Marsden**, general manager of Procter & Gamble Italia, has been appointed division manager-international responsible for Italy and Spain.

Bache Completes Futures Liquidation

Plummeting Silver Prices Convulse Hunt Brothers' $2-Billion Empire

By Steve Lohr

NEW YORK, March 28 (NYT) — The plummeting price of silver yesterday shook the enormous, $2-billion silver empire of Nelson Bunker Hunt and Herbert Hunt of Dallas, pressing them to raise millions of dollars in cash and throwing Wall Street into a furor.

Fears of a headlong sell-off in silver and the possible collapse of the Hunt empire sent the Dow Jones industrial average down more than 25 points at one point in hectic trading of more than 60 million shares.

The upheaval threatened at least one major brokerage house, prompting government intervention to prevent stampede selling in its shares and driving the price of silver still lower.

Silver closed the day at $10.80 an ounce, down $10.82 from Wednesday's price and far below its January high of $50.05.

[Reuters reported late today from New York that Bache Group Inc. said that Bache Halsey Stuart Shields, a subsidiary, had completed liquidation on the Commodities Exchange of silver futures contracts for the Hunts.

[Bache previously completed liquidation of all the silver bullion it held as collateral for the Hunt futures account, and said that it now owns modest amounts of bullion, Reuters reported. The liquidation did not result in any loss to Bache, the company said.

[Reuters also reported that informed sources in Washington said the Securities and Exchange Commission would launch an investigation into silver trading activities by the Hunt family.

[The sources said that Harold Williams, chairman of the SEC, had expressed concern about the collapse of silver prices and the resultant economic stress on Wall Street. Mr. Williams visited the New York Stock Exchange today to be closer to the situation, the sources said.]

The tumult was touched off by a sharp fall in silver futures prices Wednesday, which generated a flurry of margin calls by brokerage houses, requiring investors who bought silver on credit to put up more cash to maintain their equity in their holdings.

Investors routinely buy silver and other commodities largely on credit, or margin. Margin is a down payment of a small percentage of the total purchase price.

Hardest hit were the Hunt brothers, who since last summer have built up silver holdings of more than 200 million ounces. Their widely publicized purchases of silver helped push its price up from $6 in early 1979. According to bankers and silver traders, at least some of these purchases were made on credit.

With falling silver prices and soaring interest rates, the Hunts' hoard has become all the more costly to carry. Apparently strapped for cash, the Hunts reportedly were forced to sell some of their securities holdings to raise money on their silver futures positions.

Equally hard pressed was Bache Halsey Stuart Shields, a brokerage firm that has been the Hunts' silver brokers for years and that is 5.6 percent owned by the Hunts.

A Bache spokesman said the Hunts had failed to meet the margin requirements imposed late Tuesday, and that the firm had proceeded to liquidate some of the Hunt holdings to meet the margin calls on Wednesday morning.

"We've been dealing with the Hunts for about eight years, and Tuesday of this week was the first time they didn't meet one," said Elliot Smith, executive vice president of Bache.

Mr. Smith said that, in accord with the policy of his firm, the Hunts were informed by telephone Wednesday morning that, unless the position were covered, Bache would begin liquidating some of their silver holdings. "They said they were not sending money or collateral," Mr. Smith said.

Apparently as a result of the liquidation, the margin debt by the Hunts to Bache Halsey Stuart Shields stood yesterday at about $100 million, down from more than $200 million a few days ago, according to Wall Street sources.

Hunt Plans Unchanged

PARIS, March 28 (AP-DJ) — Plans to issue silver-backed bonds valued in the billions of dollars, announced Wednesday night in Paris by Nelson Bunker Hunt and Arab associates, are not affected by the turmoil in U.S. commodity markets, Selim Nassif, a business associate of Mr. Hunt, said today.

In a telephone interview from Geneva, Mr. Nassif said he was surprised by the reaction of U.S. markets. "By lowering the price of silver, speculators are playing into our hands. We have an unlimited treasury," he said.

Mr. Nassif, who reiterated that a number of the "most prestigious" institutions were trying to get into the deal, said the plans of Mr. Hunt and his associates remain unchanged.

In Dallas, meanwhile, Ray Hunt, president of Hunt Oil said the company and its affiliates have "never speculated in the silver market or in any of the other commodity markets." Mr. Hunt said Hunt Oil is not in any way affected by recent fluctuations in silver prices.

Big Board Prices Rebound After Fears on Silver Fade

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, March 28 — The New York Stock Exchange rebounded today in heavy trading from its steep slide yesterday that resulted from fears that heavy selling of silver futures would hurt Wall Street firms.

Analysts said that reassuring statements about the finances of major brokerage houses and the ability of the market to absorb more margin selling today contributed to the firmer tone.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 17.67 points to close at 777.65; advances outdistanced declines better than 4-to-1; turnover slowed to 47 million shares.

Meantime, the New York Commodities Exchange said that all its members met their financial obligations last night. A.G. Edwards & Sons said unsecured debt of a customer who failed to meet a margin call totalled $4 million. Paine Webber liquidated two commodity accounts at a loss of $10 million.

After the close, the Federal Reserve reported the M-1a money supply fell $1.2 billion in the week ending March 19 to $375.0 billion from a revised $376.2 billion. Money supply M-1b fell $1.4 billion to $391.9 billion from $393.3 billion. The Fed said New York business loans, excluding bankers' acceptances, rose $232 million.

U.S. Prime Hits 19.5%

NEW YORK, March 28 (UPI) — Major banks today boosted their prime lending rates as high as 19½ percent, up from the previous record of 19 percent, in a new round of higher-priced credit affecting both business and consumers.

Citibank, the nation's second largest commercial institution, touched off the increases with a quarter-point rise to 19¼ percent. It soon was topped by Bank of America of San Francisco, the country's largest; Bankers Trust, Chemical and Morgan Guaranty of New York, and Continental Illinois and Harris Trust of Chicago, which went to 19½ percent.

The split was intensified as still other banks, including Chase Manhattan and First Pennsylvania, decided to join Citibank at the 19¼ percent rate. The prime rate is charged on loans to a bank's most creditworthy major customers and reflects the trend in all interest rates, including rates for consumers.

Analysts say there are mixed signals regarding whether the Federal Reserve is tightening its monetary policy.

Silver Price Drop Sends Investors Into U.S. Notes

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP-DJ) — The plunge in silver prices and the startling swing on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday prompted a rush by investors into the relatively safe haven of Treasury securities, dealers said today.

"Call it a flight to quality by some scared money," said a dealer.

Treasury bonds soared more than 1½ points, or $15 for every $1,000 face amount, as buyers scrambled to find scarce supplies.

The bellwether 11¾ percent Treasury bonds of 2010 climbed 1 26/32 points to about 95 16/32, pushing their yield to 12.32 percent. The recently offered 14¼ percent notes of March 1984 jumped 1 18/32 points to 101 25/32, paring the return to 13.65 percent. Those notes had reached investors Tuesday at an average 14.29 percent yield.

Having avoided new purchases of bonds with lengthy maturities, institutions may be considered to be "underinvested" at this point, commented one bond dealer.

Furthermore, operating restrictions forbid many from actually taking losses on the long-term bonds already in their investment portfolios. Hence, with an eye on the crack in yesterday's stock and commodity markets, these institutions had one of two choices to make "to buy or not to buy," said a trader.

The bond market's snappy gains did fade somewhat in light after-hours activity as the stock market trimmed its losses. The Treasury 11¾ percent series was quoted on some trading sheets at about 94 15/32, to return about 13.47 percent, still ahead by nearly ⅝.

Spending Plans Of U.S. Affiliates Show Strong Rise

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP-DJ) — Foreign affiliates of U.S. companies are planning capital outlays of about $48.4 billion in 1980, 26 percent more than last year, the U.S. Commerce Department reported today.

A survey in late 1979 found that capital spending by majority-owned foreign affiliates of U.S. firms was $38.5 billion for the year, the U.S. agency said. Spending plans for the foreign units were revised sharply upward between last June and the end of 1979, the report added.

The Commerce Department survey of this year's spending found that manufacturing affiliates expect to boost outlays this year by 25 percent to $23.9 billion, with producers of transportation equipment and paper and allied products accounting for the biggest percentage increases.

Meanwhile, oil company affiliates abroad plan spending of $15.4 billion in 1980, up 29 percent from the 1979 level. "This increase," the Commerce Department said, "reflects intensified exploration for and production of petroleum in the wake of a near-doubling of crude oil prices in 1979."

The government survey found that $36 billion of the $48.4 billion total capital outlays expected this year is slated for developed countries — including $11.3 billion in Canada and $21 billion in Europe. The European total included about $18.5 billion for the nine-nation European Community.

Not Only the Embargo

Bergland Blames Slump In Grain Prices on Rates

WASHINGTON, March 28 (UPI) — Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland said today that the U.S. embargo of grain to the Soviet Union is being blamed too much for low grain prices and that high interest rates should share part of the blame. "Every time the price drops, of course, the thing to do is blame it on the embargo," Mr. Bergland said in an interview.

"That's fair game, I know, it goes with the job," he added.

Efforts by the Carter administration to cushion the impact of the grain embargo have been compli-ated, Mr. Bergland said, by the gh cost of interest rates for dgers. Feed mill operators, flour-en, brokers and dealers, he said, I have told him that rising interest tes are causing them to operate and-to-mouth," so they are buy-g grain only for current needs.

Poultry and swine producers and ttle feedlots also maintain that en is such a good bargain that ey should be buying inventory — ich would raise prices in the arketplace — but they cannot afd to borrow money to buy ead, Mr. Bergland said.

A Credit Squeeze

High interest rates and a credit ueeze are leading to a serious oblem for farmers seeking loans o produce crops, he said, and are queezing feedlot operators.

"We're going to see a drop in re-lacement cattle going into feedlots ecause of interest charges," Mr. ergland said, eventually producing igher-priced beef for consumers.

Mr. Bergland said that an adminitration and congressional effort to alance the budget will not reduce nflation by itself but that it would elp and would take the governent out of competition in money arkets.

On Jan. 4 when the U.S. embargo 13 million tons of corn and 4 mil-on tons of wheat to the Soviet Un-on was announced, average prices t major terminals were $3.85 a bushel for wheat and $2.37 a bushel for corn.

Prices dropped, then recovered partially but average prices at terminals now are $3.63 a bushel for wheat and $2.24 a bushel for corn. Prices in the countryside are lower.

At a recent meeting of the Senate Agriculture Committee, two committee leaders agreed with Mr. Bergland's analysis.

Mr. Bergland said that a final estimate of a record corn crop of 7.76 billion bushels, which was announced after the embargo, also has pushed down prices.

At the time of the embargo, President Carter promised that grain prices would be as high as they would have been without the embargo. The large corn crop and high interest rates, of course, are factors separate from the embargo.

EEC Fails to Agree On '80 Farm Prices

BRUSSELS, March 28 (AP-DJ) — Common Market farm ministers esterday failed to agree on farm rices for 1980-81 and said they ex-ected little progress until their ext meeting in April.

As a result, price supports cur-ently being paid on milk products ill continue at least through May 1 nd for beef through May 5. Com-unity officials said the chairman f the meeting, Italian Agriculture inister Giovanni Marcora, held ndividual talks with the eight other epresentatives before the meeting nd said he came to the conclusion hat there probably would be no greement on prices for weeks.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Sweden
Ericsson (LM) Telephone

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	9,330.	8,120.
Profits	786.0	698.0

—News and Notes—

Mexico says it is raising the price of natural gas exported to the United States to match that of Canadian gas. Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda put the new price at $4.47 per cubic feet, compared with the old price of $3.625. The announcement follows an agreement reached this week with visiting U.S. Undersecretary of Energy Leslie Goldman. Mexico's bilateral agreement with the United States calls for renegotiation of natural gas prices every three months based on the price of crude oil. The United States receives about 300 million cubic feet of gas daily from Mexico.

* * *

Taiwan Machinery Manufacturing Corp. says it sent a draft agreement to General Motors to establish a joint venture to manufacture heavy-duty trucks and buses. The new plant would produce 10,000 five-to-20-ton trucks and buses and the necessary diesel engines each year, with domestic parts accounting for 32 percent of production in the initial period, increasing to 60 percent.

* * *

South Korea's state-run Korea Electric Co. (Keco) says it will invite tenders in May or June for the construction of two nuclear power stations. Keco expects the two 900-megawatt plants to cost a total of $2.3 billion. Completion is set for 1987 and 1988.

* * *

Libya replaces the United States as the largest overseas market for Japan's color television sets, according to the Electronic Industries Association of Japan. Libya bought 49,000 Japanese color sets in February while the United States imported 30,000 units in the month. The drop in U.S. shipments was due to local production by Japanese television manufacturers, most of whom are now turning out color sets in the United States. Exports to the Middle East, however, have been rising sharply in the recent months. In January, for instance, exports to Libya jumped nine times from the preceding months and those to Saudi Arabia went up four times. Association officials say the country's total color television exports in February came to 349,000 units, up 35.7 percent from a year before and up 51.5 percent from the prior month.

* * *

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas is providing a 200 million-franc ($45 million) buyer's credit to the Saudi Investment Banking Corp. to help finance contracts of two to five years for the purchase of French capital equipment and services by private Saudi firms.

* * *

Societe Generale of France says it plans a 2-for-25 free share issue, raising its capital to 1.14 billion francs ($257 million) from 1.06 billion ($239 million). New shares issued last month also are eligible for the free issue.

* * *

Toshiba Corp. of Japan says it has signed a 52 billion-yen ($208 million) contract with the Electricity Commission of New South Wales in Australia for four coal-fired thermal power stations. The plants are scheduled for completion in 1987.

China Bank May Join IMF; Talks in Peking

PEKING, March 27 (AP-DJ) — The Bank of China and the International Monetary Fund are discussing the possibility of China joining that world financial organization.

Taiwan, however, currently occupies the so-called "China seat" on the 140-nation world lending agency. An IMF director arrived this week in Peking for talks with bank officials. There was no immediate word on the talks, which are expected to last a week. The IMF delegation declined immediate comment.

New Terms Set For U.S. Notes

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP-DJ) — The Treasury department said that beginning with the two-year notes to be auctioned in late April all non-institutional investors will have to submit full payment of the face amount with bids for Treasury notes and bonds.

The agency pointed out that this requirement will put payment procedures for such issues on the same basis as those currently in effect for Treasury bill issues.

Currently non-institutional investors have the option of submitting a 5 percent deposit with note and bond bids. The agency said that revising the deposit requirement will decrease the number of steps required to process bids and thus speed up issuance of the securities.

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Chicago Futures

March 28, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	4.09½	4.10	3.93	3.95	—.14½
Jul	4.19	4.19½	4.07	4.08½	—.10¾
Sep	4.32	4.33	4.25	4.25¼	—.06
Dec	4.58½	4.51	4.42¼	4.43½	—.06½
Mar	4.66½	4.67	4.57½	4.60½	—.06½
May	4.69	4.71	4.67	4.69	—.04½

Sales Thur. 27,463. Total open interest Thur. 45,804, off 653 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	2.59½	2.62¼	2.58½	2.60	+.01½
Jul	2.71½	2.74½	2.70¾	2.72½	+.01¼
Sep	2.83¾	2.86½	2.83	2.84½	+.01¼
Dec	2.93	2.94¼	2.91½	2.92¾	+.00½
Mar	3.05¾	3.07	3.04½	3.05¾	+.00½
May	3.15¾	3.16½	3.14	3.15¾	+.00¾

Sales Thur. 54,027. Total open interest Thur. 160,348, up 2,097 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	5.97	6.00	5.92½	5.95	—.01¾
Jul	6.24	6.26	6.17½	6.20½	—.02
Aug	6.35	6.35	6.28½	6.30¼	—.02¼
Sep	6.39	6.43	6.37	6.40	+.00½
Nov	6.62	6.63	6.53½	6.58½	+.00¾
Jan	6.81	6.81½	6.70½	6.76¾	+.01¼
Mar	6.98	6.98	6.90	6.96½	+.01½
May	7.11	7.11½	7.04½	7.09¾	+.02¼

Sales Thur. 39,318. Total open interest Thur. 101,522, up 930 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
May	165.00	165.00	162.30	163.50	— .40
Jul	171.00	171.50	169.40	170.70	+ .20
Aug	174.80	174.80	173.00	173.80	+ .20
Sep	177.00	178.50	176.10	177.40	+1.30
Oct	180.00	181.10	179.30	180.00	+ .80
Dec	185.00	186.00	183.20	184.70	+ .40
Jan	186.00	188.00	186.00	186.50	
Mar	192.00	193.00	190.50	191.30	— .70
May	195.00	195.00	194.00	194.00	—1.00
Jul	.	.	.	197.00	—1.00

Sales Thur. 12,476. Total open interest Thur. 52,415, up 255 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
May	21.57	21.60	21.15	21.23	— .29
Jul	22.07	22.10	21.77	21.78	— .25
Aug	22.32	22.35	22.06	22.09	— .26
Sep	22.55	22.60	22.35	22.35	— .18
Oct	22.75	22.85	22.61	22.61	— .14
Dec	23.26	23.30	23.05	23.07	— .20
Jan	23.35	23.40	23.20	23.20	— .20
Mar	23.70	23.75	23.55	23.55	— .10
May	24.00	24.10	23.95	23.95	— .08
Jul	24.50	24.50	24.40	24.40	— .10

Sales Thur. 20,776. Total open interest Thur. 60,039, up 207 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
May	1.32½	1.33	1.31¼	1.33	+.01½
Jul	1.41½	1.42¼	1.40	1.42¼	+.01¾
Sep	1.49¾	1.50½	1.49¼	1.50¼	+.01
Dec	1.61	1.61½	1.60¼	1.61½	+.01
Mar	1.69	1.69¾	1.69	1.69¾	+.01¼

Sales Thur. 765. Total open interest Thur. 3,508, off 124 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	63.90	64.15	62.22	62.70	—1.02
Jun	65.50	65.95	64.15	64.22	—1.43
Aug	64.75	65.50	63.80	63.80	—1.58
Oct	63.90	64.45	62.85	62.85	—1.50
Dec	65.80	66.00	62.35	64.30	—1.45
Jan	65.00	65.00	64.60	64.60	—1.50
Feb	66.25	66.55	64.82	64.90	—1.42

Est. sales 31,138; sales Thur. 24,727. Total open interest Thur. 52,905, off 446 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	71.47	71.95	71.47	71.47	—1.50
May	71.57	72.50	71.57	71.57	—1.50
Aug	71.60	72.30	71.40	71.40	—1.50
Sep	71.80	72.27	71.17	71.17	—1.50
Oct	70.90	71.75	70.52	70.52	—1.50
Nov	72.05	72.45	71.15	71.15	—1.50

Est. sales 1,954; sales Thur. 3,514. Total open interest Thur. 14,328, off 327 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	30.60	31.15	29.67	29.67	—1.50
Jun	34.90	35.20	33.60	33.80	—1.30
Jul	36.50	37.00	35.50	35.62	—1.38
Aug	36.60	36.90	35.45	35.52	—1.43
Oct	36.25	37.00	35.50	35.97	—1.03
Dec	39.75	40.55	38.65	39.20	— .90
Feb	41.60	42.00	41.25	41.40	—1.80
Apr	41.50	42.10	40.60	40.60	—1.22
Jun	.	.	.	44.30	— .30

Est. sales 7,219; sales Thur. 6,842. Total open interest Thur. 23,366, off 3540 from Wed.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	36.25	37.05	35.25	35.25	—2.00
Jul	37.25	38.30	34.67	34.72	—1.95
Aug	36.25	37.45	35.72	35.82	—1.90
Feb	50.40	50.50	48.65	49.07	—1.53
Mar	50.50	50.50	48.90	49.50	—1.40
May	51.40	51.40	50.00	50.25	—1.35

Est. sales 8,977; sales Thur. 2,330. Total open interest Thur. 19,973, up 18 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	37.25	37.25	36.90	37.08	— .25
Jun	42.10	42.10	41.75	41.80	— .35
Jul	43.02	43.05	42.50	42.70	— .30
Aug	.	.	.	43.05	
Oct	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	

Est. sales 136; sales Thur. 173. Total open interest Thur. 767, up 11 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS old contracts 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Apr	42.25	43.00	42.25	42.25	
May	.	.	.	44.75	+ .50
new contracts					
May	.	.	.	44.75	
Jun	.	.	.	47.50	
Jul	.	.	.	49.00	
Sep	56.95	58.75	56.95	57.50	— .25
Oct	.	.	.	54.25	
Dec	.	.	.	59.50	
Jan	.	.	.	57.00	

Est. sales 13; sales Thur. 12. Total open interest Thur. 84, off 2 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
May	188.20	188.20	181.50	185.20	+2.00
Jul	191.00	191.00	184.30	188.70	+2.70
Sep	197.20	197.20	190.50	195.70	+3.50
Nov	192.80	192.80	186.80	191.40	+3.60
Jan	178.00	174.00	169.50	171.50	+2.50
Mar	174.00	177.00	172.30	174.10	+2.10
May	179.00	180.00	177.00	178.70	+2.70
Jul	.	.	.	179.50	

Est. sales 2,977; sales Thur. 3,567. Total open interest Thur. 9,828, off 317 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
May	173.00	175.80	170.80	172.50	+2.60
Jul	179.00	179.00	174.80	176.30	+2.00
Sep	179.50	182.80	179.00	180.90	+3.90
Nov	181.00	183.80	180.20	181.80	+3.20
Jan	183.50	184.50	183.50	184.50	+3.50
Mar	185.00	186.50	185.00	186.50	+2.00
May	188.50	188.50	188.00	188.00	+2.00
Jul	189.00	189.00	189.00	189.00	+1.00
Sep	.	.	.	188.00	—3.00

Sales Thur. 854. Total open interest Thur. 3,273, up 25 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Jun	85.42	85.42	85.18	85.42	+.50
Sep	86.24	86.39	86.03	86.35	+.46
Dec	86.82	87.07	86.66	87.00	+.48
Mar	87.03	87.24	86.89	87.19	+.45
Jun	87.50	87.50	87.13	87.43	+.43
Sep	87.50	87.60	87.23	87.43	+.33
Dec	87.52	87.57	87.22	87.48	+.33
Mar	.	.	.	87.39	+.17

Est. sales 11,990; sales Thur. 18,793. Total open interest Thur. 26,811, up 598 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct, $100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Jun	68-02	69-04	67-25	68-28	+48
Sep	68-19	69-07	67-25	68-19	+42
Dec	68-25	69-28	68-21	69-04	+32
Mar	69-20	70-14	69-11	69-20	+26
Jun	70-06	70-28	70-00	70-00	+18
Sep	70-03	71-10	70-03	70-10	+13
Dec	70-31	70-31	70-10	70-10	+10
Mar	71-01	71-03	70-06	70-06	+01
Jun	70-00	70-28	70-08	70-02	—05
Sep	70-28	70-28	70-02	70-02	—07

Sales Thur. 7,075. Total open interest Thur. 47,078, up 404 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Jun	81.82	81.82	81.60	81.82	+ .50
Sep	83.18	83.18	82.70	83.05	+ .37
Dec	.	.	.	83.45	+ .05
Mar	83.80	83.80	83.70	83.70	+ .40

Sales Thur. 18. Total open interest Thur. 373, off 19 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Jun	67-00	68-01	66-28	67-29	+60
Sep	67-20	68-25	67-20	68-15	+54
Dec	68-16	69-16	68-11	69-04	+52
Mar	69-02	70-07	69-00	69-23	+57
Jun	69-28	70-25	69-20	70-03	+42
Sep	70-00	71-06	70-00	70-12	+38
Dec	70-17	71-17	70-12	70-20	+34
Mar	70-24	71-24	70-20	70-27	+34
Jun	71-10	71-15	70-28	71-02	+35
Sep	71-15	71-15	70-28	71-05	+35
Dec	71-10	71-10	70-28	71-08	+36

Sales Thur. 27,443. Total open interest Thur. 61,270, up 2,764 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Jun	.8482	.8522	.8477	.8495	+10
Sep	.8530	.8570	.8525	.8532	+02
Dec	.8550	.8570	.8550	.8565	+03
Mar	.8585	.8585	.8579	.8579	+46
Jun	.	.	.	.8580	

Est. sales 2,107; sales Thur. 2,461. Total open interest Thur. 9,126, off 210 from Wed. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Jun	2.1750	2.1900	2.1690	2.1855	+105
Sep	2.1780	2.1930	2.1710	2.1920	+150
Dec	2.1800	2.1930	2.1750	2.1880	+100

Est. sales 4,825; sales Thur. 8,390. Total open interest Thur. 16,528, up 1,073 from Wed. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Jun	.5284	.5305	.5269	.5279	— 16
Sep	.5382	.5412	.5375	.5380	— 18
Dec	.5455	.5482	.5434	.5455	— 09
Mar	.	.	.	.0	

Est. sales 4,409; sales Thur. 3,917. Total open interest Thur. 10,155, up 567 from Wed. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Jun	.	.	.	.23000	

Est. sales 0; sales Thur. 0. Total open interest Thur. 20, unchanged from Wed. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Jun	.004031	.004044	.004029	.004043	+25
Sep	.004070	.004080	.004068	.004079	+26
Dec	.004105	.004125	.004105	.004125	+27

Est. sales 1,426; sales Thur. 2,274. Total open interest Thur. 5,153, up 1,126 from Wed. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Jun	.5603	.5648	.5589	.5604	+22
Sep	.5733	.5777	.5721	.5733	+20
Dec	.5848	.5895	.5840	.5852	+22
Mar	.5982	.5995	.5980	.5980	—30
Jun	.	.	.	.6130	—80

Est. sales 2,681; sales Thur. 2,881. Total open interest Thur. 8,108, up 305 from Wed. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	92.75	92.90	90.60	91.00	—3.18
Jul	93.40	93.90	90.90	91.00	—3.70
Sep	95.50	95.50	93.00	93.00	—3.35
Nov	96.00	96.35	95.60	92.50	—6.00
Jan	97.50	97.50	93.50	93.50	—4.80
Mar	98.40	98.40	93.50	93.90	—5.80
May	98.70	98.70	94.60	94.60	—6.00
Jul	.	.	.	95.10	—6.00

Est. sales 900; sales Thur. 672. Total open interest Thur. 6,274 up 58 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON No.2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	86.60	87.25	85.00	87.15	+1.53
Jul	84.80	85.50	83.62	85.37	+1.76
Oct	80.50	80.52	79.40	79.75	+0.23
Dec	76.10	76.60	75.40	76.29	+1.04
Mar	76.50	76.75	75.80	76.42	+0.72
May	77.00	77.40	77.00	77.40	+0.65
Jul	.	.	.	77.75	+0.50

Est. sales 15,050; sales Thur. 17,300. Total open interest Thur. 45,482 off 239 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	85.80	85.80	86.20	88.20	+ 4.10
May	87.00	90.20	86.40	89.90	+ 4.10
Jul	93.30	93.15	89.70	92.90	+ 4.20
Sep	93.00	96.00	92.20	95.20	+ 4.00
Dec	94.90	97.50	94.50	97.70	+ 3.90
Jan	96.40	96.40	95.60	98.70	+ 3.90
Mar	97.40	100.30	94.80	100.50	+ 3.70
May	99.50	102.30	99.30	102.30	+ 3.50
Jul	100.70	104.10	101.80	104.10	+ 3.40
Sep	103.00	105.90	103.00	105.90	+ 3.30
Dec	105.50	108.60	106.00	108.60	+ 3.40
Jan	.	.	.	109.60	+ 3.40

Est. sales 9,300; sales Thur. 8,276. Total open interest Thur. 43,614 off 442 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SILVER 50,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.					
Apr	1200.0	1300.0	1090.0	1200.0	+120.0
May	2050.0	2050.0	2050.0	2005.0	—100.0
Jul	.	.	.	2075.0	—100.0
Sep	.	.	.	2147.0	—100.0
Dec	.	.	.	2227.0	—100.0
Jan	.	.	.	2254.0	—100.0
Mar	.	.	.	2408.0	—100.0
May	.	.	.	2362.0	—100.0
Jul	.	.	.	2416.0	—100.0
Sep	.	.	.	2470.0	—100.0
Dec	.	.	.	2540.0	—100.0
Jan	.	.	.	0000.0	—100.0

Est. sales 38,000; sales Thur. 15,896. Total open interest Thur. 53,157 off 111 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Apr	510.00	535.00	483.00	512.00	+ 2.94
Jul	522.50	570.00	522.50	544.20	— 1.83
Oct	555.50	565.00	555.50	569.20	— 2.63
Jan	588.50	620.00	588.50	597.50	— 3.10
Apr	623.50	623.50	623.50	623.50	— 4.00

Est. sales 2,196; sales Thur. 2,314. Total open interest Thur. 6,457 off 320 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Apr	491.00	518.00	475.00	509.00	+46.00
May	475.50	516.50	485.00	516.50	+29.00
Jun	500.00	533.50	491.00	525.00	+29.00
Aug	515.00	545.40	508.00	541.30	+27.90
Oct	539.00	563.00	520.00	557.60	+26.80
Dec	555.00	580.00	539.00	573.90	+25.70
Feb	573.60	590.10	555.60	590.10	+24.50
Apr	591.00	606.30	572.00	606.30	+23.30
Jun	608.40	622.50	587.50	622.50	+22.10
Aug	625.80	631.00	600.00	638.70	+20.90
Oct	643.20	654.90	616.00	654.90	+19.70
Dec	660.60	671.10	637.00	671.10	+18.30

Est. sales 23,000; sales Thur. 38,690. Total open interest Thur. 137,040 off 3,343 from Wed.

New York Futures

March 28, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	4.25	4.45	4.20	4.34	+0.09
May	4.63	5.15	4.60	4.98	+0.25
Nov	7.40	7.44	7.40	7.40	—0.03

Est. sales 904; sales Thur. 523. Total open interest Thur. 3,195 off 131 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	185.50	186.25	183.25	185.24	— 2.34
Jul	191.70	191.80	188.76	189.16	— 3.60
Sep	197.00	187.25	194.01	194.18	— 3.91
Dec	190.00	190.50	187.22	187.22	— 4.00
Mar	182.25	183.75	179.38	179.58	— 3.80
May	182.40	182.40	179.88	179.88	— 4.00
Jul	181.00	181.00	181.00	181.00	— 4.00

Est. sales 3,810; sales Thur. 4,770. Total open interest Thur. 13,904 up 273 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	19.50	23.10	18.85	19.23	— 0.31
Jul	20.10	20.80	19.42	19.44	— 0.98
Sep	21.00	21.00	20.83	20.38	— 1.00
Oct	21.00	21.15	20.83	20.83	— 1.00
Jan	21.95	22.00	21.85	21.85	— 1.00
Mar	22.89	22.89	22.89	22.89	— 1.00
May	22.98	23.10	22.98	22.98	— 1.00
Jul	23.15	23.20	23.15	23.15	— 1.00

Est. sales 13,998; sales Thur. 13,888. Total open interest Thur. 71,427 off 562 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	135.00	135.25	133.00	133.40	—1.50
Jul	133.00	133.00	130.11	130.80	—2.35
Sep	134.00	134.10	132.00	132.55	—1.95
Dec	z2,980	2,935	2,935	2,935	—50.00
Mar	z3,015	3,015	2,975	2,970	—75.00

Est. sales 1,484; sales Thur. 1,420. Total open interest Thur. 6,599 off 412 from Wed.

z-New contracts 10 metric ton, change in dollar per metric ton.

Cash Prices

March 28, 1980

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.85	1.35
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 48" New York yd.	0.66	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	268.00	280.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	106-107	127-128
Lead Spot, lb	48.00	0.48
Copper elect., lb	94¼	98¾
Tin (Straits), lb.	8.6726	7.4521
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.37½	0.37½
Silver N.Y., oz	11.60	7.430
Gold N.Y., oz	490.00	240.35

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

March 28, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,104.90 f	1,119.60 f
Reuters	1,708.30	1,730.20
Dow Jones Spot	472.35	413.55
D.J. Futures	422.52	426.98

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final

Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.

Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Canadian Indexes

March 28, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	332.46	323.21
Toronto	1,789.20	1,702.50

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.

Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—2

Albertsns s · CrwnZelcv pf

NEW LOWS—172

Adam Millis	Heinz pf	Opelika
AlaPw depof	HondaMot	Outbd Mar
Albanylnt s	HoovrUniv	Overhd Dr
Alpha Pind	Humana 2.58pf	PaPL 13pf
Amerace pf	Hunt Chem	PhEl 4.30pf
AmAir 2.18pf	Ideal Basic	PhEl 9.52pf
ADT	IllPw 4.78pf	PhEl 9.50pf
AmGen Ins	IndIM 2.25pf	PotEl 4.50pf
AmerStores	IndIM 2.75pf	PubSvc Col
AmTT pfB	Indiana Gas	PSvCol 8.4pf
Amstar pf	IntT&T pfO	PSEG 7.70pf
AnchHock s	IowaIll GE	RapAm 3pfC
Arctic Ent	Iowa PSvc	Raybestos
ArizPSv pf	IowaResrcs	RepFnSvc s
Arkans Best	JerCeP 11pf	Roch GasE
Aro Corp	JhnMnv 5.40pf	Ronson
AshlO pf	JohnsnCn	RoperCp
Balt GasEl	JohnCn 2pf	SavnhEP A
BaltGE pfB	KansPL 2.32pf	SchrPlo 5.70pf
BellCdo gs	Kellwood Co	SherWms pf
BiscayFSL s	KeystCons	SingerCo pf
BosE 1.46pf	Koehring	Smith AO
BristMy pf	KoaerPr n	SouthatlnFin
BklynUGs pf	Kroehler	SouNET pfA
CNAF pfA	Kuhlman	Sperry Hut
ChrisC prpf	LeeEnt	Square D
CinG 9.30pf	LiggGrp 7pf	StaRitelnd
CinG 9.28pf	LincN pfA	Standex
ClvInv pfB	Litton pfB	Sterchi Bro
ClevEl pfB	Lowenstn	Stevens JP
CwE 2.37pf	LowesCos n	Stride Rite
CwE 2.87pf	MacDonal	Talley pfB
ConEd 5pfA	Mattel 2.50pf	Thom Betts
Con Frght	McDer 2.60pf	TWC 2pf
CnPw 2.43pf	McDonuoh	TrGPL 6.65pf
ContCopp pf	MercTex s	TrGPL 10.32pf
Copprwld	Mesabi Tr	TransO Fin
CorroonB	MetE 8.12pf	Transwy Int
CrockNt 2.18pf	MetEd pfJ	Unilevr Ltd
CrouseHnd s	Mich GasU	Unilevr NV
Dayco pfA	Mohw Rub	Un Commrc
DaylPL pfG	Monsanto	UnEl 8pfH
Del Edison	Mont Pow	Uniroyal
DugLt 2.10pfA	Nat Con	UnJersy Bk
EnnisBF s	NatFuelG pf	US Shoe
Equifax Inc	NevP 2.30pf	UnivLeaf
Far WestFn	NevP 1.95pf	VaEP 7.72pf
FedSignal s	Newcorp	VaEP 8.84pf
Fisher Fds	NewhalLd s	VaEP 9.75pf
GapStores	NIM 4.10pf	VaEP 2.90pf
Gen Banc	Noeast Util	VaEP 7.20pf
GenMot 5pf	NSPw 4.08pf	WnAir 2pf
Gen Steel	NSPw 8.80pf	WnUn 4.90pf
GaPw 2.75pf	NwstStlW	WnUn 10.25pf
Giant PCem	Ogden Corp	WhlePit 5pf
HacknskWtr s	OhEd 10.76pf	WiscGas pf
HalocaCo	OhPw 2.27pf	Wurlitzer
Handlemn		

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	21.40
Albert Heijn	69.00
Algembank	256.50
Amrobank	52.60
A'Dam Rub	3.86
Fokker	24.00
Heineken	63.00
H.V.A.	39.00
Hoogovens	16.70
K.L.M.	59.30
Nat. Nedder	101.80
Pakhoed	46.00
Philips	16.70
Robeco	152.00
Rolinco	135.40
Rorento	103.80
Royal Dutch	146.20
Unilever	102.50
Van Ommer.	195.50
VMF-Stork	29.00

Anp-Cbs Index: 74.80
Previous: 74.40

Brussels

Arbed	2,100
GBL (B.lamb)	1,450
Cockerill	276
Electrobel	5,120
GB-Inno-BM	2,270
Hoboken	2,540
Petrofina	4,600
Ph. Gevaert	930
Soc. Generale	1,360
Solvay	2,290
Un. Miniere	750

Bourse Index: 141.41
Previous: 143.22

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	85.50
B.A.S.F.	133.80
Bayer	113.80
Commerzbnk	154.50
Cont. Gummi	45.50
Daimler	245.00
Demag	125.00
Deutsche Bnk	226.50
Dresdner Bnk	167.50
Hoechst	109.10
Hoesch	30.00
Karlstadt	221.50
Kaufhof	175.00
K.H.D.	211.50
Lufthansa	71.50
Mannesman	119.00
Metallgesell.	251.00
Neckermann	128.00
RWE.new	167.00
Schering	177.00
Siemens	247.50
Thyssen	76.70
Varta	138.00
Veba	143.20
Volkswagen	175.00

Siemen Index: 127.42
Previous: 128.15

London

Anglo-Am Co	$10¾
Anglo-Am	0.66
Barclays Bnk	4.06
Beecham Gp	1.14
BICC	1.07
Boots	1.74
Bowater	1.62
BAT Ind.	2.26
BOC Int'l	0.60
Brit. Pet.	3.44
Burmah	1.89
Chartered	1.46
Cadbury Sc.	0.63½
Cons.Gold Fds	4.63
Courtaulds	0.66
De Beer D	$8.10
Distillers	1.95
Dunlop	0.55
Free St Ged	45½
GEC	3.63
GKN	2.53
Glaxo Gp	2.38
Gt Un St	3.90
Guinness	0.84

Hawker-Sidd	1.76
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.62
Imps	0.79
Marks & Spen.	0.88
Metal Box	2.44
Plessey	1.32
Randfontein	$59.00
Rank Org.	1.94
Royal Dutch	32¼
R.T.Z.	3.48
Shell	3.28
Thorn (A)	2.90
Tube Invest.	2.56
Ultramar	5.04
Union Corb.	$N.A.
Vickers	1.11
War L3½	29¾
West Deep	$30¼
West Drief	$58.80
West Hold	$52½
Woolworth	0.62
ZCI	0.28

F.T. 30 Index: 421.50
Previous: 423.10

Milan

Bastogi	692.00
Centrale	8,821.00
ERBA	2,419.00
ErcMarelli	338.00
Fiat	2,030.00
Finsider	79.00
Generali	47,830.00
IFI	2,448.00
Italgas	825.00
Italsider	308.00
LaRinas.	117.50
Montedis	169.50
Olivetti	1,906.00
Pirelli	2,805.00
Snia Visco	644.00

BCI Index: 91.79
Previous: 92.80

Paris

Air Liquide	486.00
BSN	864.00
Carrefour	1,577.00
Cim Lafarge	230.00
Cie Bancaire	292.00
CFP	243.10
CGE	328.00
CCF	157.40
Elf-Aquitaine	1,225.00
Ferodo	331.00
Gen Occident	273.00
Imetal	97.00
L Oreal	607.00
Mach Bull	57.50
Michelin	717.00
Moet Henn	470.00
Moulinex	75.00
Paribas	222.00
PUK	95.20
Penarroya	84.50
Perrier	246.00
Peugeot	233.50
Rh Poulenc	118.40
Saclior	25.50
St Gobain	125.90
Suez	270.00
Telemecan	745.00
Thomson	186.00
Usinor	13.10

Agefi Index: 124.83
Previous: 125.81

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,110
Buehrle	2,565
B Boveri	1,620
Cib Geigy	970
Cr Suisse	2,200
Fisher	770
HofRochN	5,275
Nestle	3,050
Sandoz	3,350
Ste B. Suisse	370 XD
Sulzer	2,750
U.B. Suisse	3,250

SBC Index: 303.00
Previous: 306.30

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

March 28, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Reliance Grp	792,800	63	+ ½
IBM s	678,400	55⅝	—1⅝
GulfWstn	602,100	16½	+1¼
Mobil s	571,800	64	—1½
PennCent	563,000	15⅝	+ ⅜
Texaco Inc	466,000	33⅝	+ ⅜
Boeing	456,500	54	— ½
Colum Pict	447,400	28¼	+ ¾
AmerT&T	356,000	48½	+ ½
Asarco Inc	347,400	30¾	+4⅝
Gulf Oil	335,300	38⅝	— ⅜
LouLd Exp	324,800	36¼	+3½
Tex Util	318,400	15¾	+ ⅛
PhilipMorr s	293,500	34⅝	+1⅝
Exxon	293,000	57	+1¾

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	N.A.	68.92
Advanced	1,375	141
Volume Up (millions)	41.11	9.74
Declined	273	1,590
Volume Down (millions)	4.47	52.41
Unchanged	207	168
Total Issues	1,855	1,899
New highs	2	6
New lows	172	698

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	764.68	784.39	756.57	777.65	+17.67
20 Trn	237.58	243.62	235.68	242.21	+8.52
15 Util	96.28	98.55	95.70	97.73	+1.69
65 Stk	274.11	280.99	271.58	278.82	+7.09

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	—	—	100.68	+2.46
Industrials	—	—	113.91	+2.82
Utilities	—	—	44.11	+0.82
Finance	—	—	10.66	+0.25
Transp.	—	—	14.87	+0.49

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	—	—	56.82	+1.52
Industrials	—	—	65.23	+1.82
Transp.	—	—	48.42	+2.12
Utilities	—	—	32.76	+0.57
Finance	—	—	53.07	+1.43

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
March 27	203,048	340,427	1,561
March 26	154,779	261,396	1,221
March 25	160,167	354,570	3,237
March 24	178,999	343,617	7,423
March 21	134,009	253,432	809

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
SundanceO	194,800	60⅛	+11½
DomePetr gs	185,400	52½	+4½
HouOilM	180,300	20⅝	+ ⅜
RangerOil s	174,300	20⅛	+1⅛
AtlasCM	155,600	4⅛	+ ⅛
Wainoco s	151,000	19⅛	— ⅛
McCull Oil	149,900	9⅝	+1¼
IntrCtyGs g	149,600	14⅛	+1½
Goldfield Cp	144,000	2⅛	+ ⅛
ResrtIntA	116,800	24⅝	+ ¾

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	7.88	12.59
Advanced	N.A.	29
Volume Up (millions)	6.83	0.79
Declined	N.A.	748
Volume Down (millions)	0.54	11.82
Unchanged	N.A.	115
Total Issues	N.A.	884
New highs	N.A.	1
New lows	N.A.	262

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
229.22	215.49	228.89	+13.20

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

March 28, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	220.00	210.00	205.00	249.90	215.00	215.50
May	226.50	215.50	219.80	220.20	224.00	225.00
Aug	235.00	224.70	227.45	227.55	233.00	232.05
Oct	240.00	229.50	232.55	232.80	237.00	237.50
6,941 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,390	1,385	1,384	1,385	1,391	1,394
May	1,416	1,405	1,408	1,409	1,415	1,416
Jly	1,422	1,409	1,408	1,410	1,423	1,424
Sep	1,432	1,420	1,420	1,421	1,431	1,432
Dec	1,472	1,462	1,458	1,463	1,468	1,469
Mar	1,490	1,490	1,485	1,488	1,482	1,488
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,495	1,520	1,500	1,510
N.A. lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,620	1,613	1,613	1,615	1,634	1,635
May	1,655	1,541	1,642	1,643	1,667	1,669
Jly	1,676	1,658	1,661	1,664	1,688	1,690
Sep	1,705	1,691	1,691	1,692	1,712	1,713
Nov	1,700	1,678	1,678	1,690	1,708	1,709
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,460	1,482	1,485	1,705
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,630	1,650	1,650	1,665
2,656 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

March 28, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	932.00	934.00	919.00	921.00
3 months	948.00	950.00	939.00	940.00
Cathodes: spot	894.00	897.00	885.00	889.00
3 months	922.00	925.00	915.00	916.00
Tin: spot	7,440.00	7,455.00	7,400.00	7,420.00
3 months	7,481.00	7,495.00	7,475.00	7,480.00
Lead: spot	442.00	443.00	454.00	458.00
3 months	419.00	420.00	432.50	433.50
Zinc: spot	308.00	310.00	300.00	302.00
3 months	314.00	315.00	309.00	310.00
Silver: spot	568.00	576.00	610.00	620.00
3 months	580.00	585.00	635.00	640.00
Aluminium: spot	928.00	930.00	925.00	925.00
3 months	832.00	834.00	837.00	838.00
Nickel: spot	2,955.00	2,980.00	2,930.00	2,940.00
3 months	3,050.00	3,060.00	3,040.00	3,050.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

March 28, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	2,130	2,095	2,120	2,125	—25
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,140	2,180	—25
Aug	2,215	2,170	2,200	2,210	—20
Oct	2,300	2,260	2,270	2,300	Unch.
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,280	—	+10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	2,340	—	—10
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,390	—	—50
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,440	—	—60
916 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,370	+30
May	1,353	1,352	—	1,360	+8
Jly	N.T.	N.T	1,352	1,370	+8
Sep	1,370	1,345	1,342	1,369	+10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,371	1,383	+10
Mar	N.T	N.T.	1,380	1,400	+15
17 lots					

Dutch Tabloid Folds After Two-Week Run

HAARLEM, the Netherlands, March 28 (Reuters) — The first national daily newspaper to be launched in the Netherlands since World War II has ceased publication after less than two weeks, its publisher said today.

The decision to stop production of De Dag, a tabloid modeled on the mass-circulation British papers The Sun and The Daily Mirror, was made after backers refused to inject another 300,000 guilders ($150,000) into the project, publisher Rob Muller said.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
74	54	OhP pf 8.04	15.		z100	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
23¼	15½	OhP pfG2.27	15.		5	15	d15	15	—1
117½	95	OhP pfA 14	14.		z10	97½	97½	97½	
117½	94½	OhP pfF 14	14.		z130	97	97	97	—1
78½	55	OhP pfD7.76	14.		z50	55	55	55	—1
17¾	11½	OklaGE 1.60	14.	8	132	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
9⅝	6	OklGE pf.80	12.		z20	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
26⅝	17½	OklaNG 1.80	9.8	14	86	18¾	18	18⅝	+ ¾
25	12½	Olin 1	4.7	5	309	15¼	14⅜	15	+ ½
40⅝	27⅝	Omark 1.44	4.9	4	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ½
13½	10⅛	Oneida s.60	5.5	4	151	11¼	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	9	Opelika .84	9.3	4	9	9	d 8⅝	9	
15⅝	10⅛	OranRk 1.56	13.	6	48	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
9	4½	Orange			145	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
13⅛	8	OrionC .40	4.6	4	160	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ¼
18⅞	9⅞	OutbM .70	6.8	9	883	10⅛	d 9⅜	10¼	+ ⅜
25½	12½	OutletCo.60	4.4	11	64	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+1⅛
18⅝	13⅝	OverhDr 1	7.3	5	43	14	d13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
25½	17⅜	OvrnTr 1.24	6.6	4	22	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ¾
21⅝	17¼	OvShp s .50	2.7	5	193	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
31	22¼	OwenC 1.20	5.1	7	169	23⅝	22¼	23⅝	+1⅛
28⅛	17⅝	OwenIll 1.40	6.6	5	641	22⅜	21	21¼	+ ¾
12¼	9	Oxfrdln .76	8.2	5	10	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
— P—Q —									
25⅝	16	PHH Gp .80	3.9	8	381	20⅞	19⅞	20⅝	+1⅛
12⅞	6⅝	PNBMtl.08e	14.		90	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
34⅛	26⅝	PPG 2	7.5	4	83	26⅝	26⅝	26½	+ ½
23½	19¼	PSA n		3	536	22½	21¼	22¼	+1¼
12⅝	9⅞	PacAS 1.28	12.		114	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
24⅛	19⅛	PacGE 2.60	13.	6	651	19⅞	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
23⅝	17	PacLtg 2.24	13.	5	94	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅜
57	40½	PacLm 2.40	5.8	10	38	41⅞	41	41⅞	+ ⅜
20	14⅝	PNwTel 1.64	11.	6	21	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅜
22⅞	16⅛	PacPw 2.04	12.	7	218	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ¼
17⅞	9⅞	PacScle .50	4.2	6	48	12⅛	11⅜	12	+1
15⅛	11	PacTT 1.40	12.	6	36	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
25⅝	14½	PacTin 1	5.6	8	3	18	17⅝	18	+ ¾
16⅝	7⅝	PaineW .44	5.2	2	347	9⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
19⅝	10⅛	PalW pf1.30	12.		53	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ¼
19⅝	13⅝	PalmBc 1.20	8.5	4	65	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅜	Pamida		8	129	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
8	3⅝	PanAm		4	2180	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
72	46¼	PanEP 3.48	6.0	7	185	58⅝	57⅛	58⅛	+1⅛
24⅝	13⅝	Pancft.1.25b	8.7	5	17	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ½
25⅝	13⅛	Parpas 1.16	6.4	6	84	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+1⅛
49⅞	21⅝	ParkDrl .24	.7	13	263	35⅞	34⅞	35⅝	+1⅛
32⅞	24⅝	ParHan 1.20	4.8	7	62	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
19	7⅛	ParkPn s.36	2.5	6	60	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
25½	10	PatPtl			810	14⅜	13	13½	+ ⅜
26	15⅛	Pavlsmw .60	3.8	6	23	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	18⅝	Peabdy .32b	1.5	8	106	21⅝	21	21	+ ⅜
19½	7⅛	Pengo		41	292	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+1⅛
26⅛	14	PenCen		7	5630	16⅜	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
12⅝	9⅝	PenCn prA			2	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
7⅛	4⅛	PenCn prB			336	4⅝	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
50½	35½	PenCn pr			353	40⅛	38	40	+4¼
6¼	2⅝	PenDix		4	49	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ½
12¼	5⅛	PennCp n.16	2.3	4	455	7	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅜
33⅝	19⅞	Penney 1.84	8.4	6	720	22⅛	21	22	+1⅛
21	14½	PaPL 2.12	14.	5	249	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
47	32	PaPL pf4.50	13.		z100	34	34	34	+1
108	74	PaPL pf 11	15.		z150	75	75	75	+1
114¾	89	PaPL pf 13	15.		z310	89	d87	87	—2
35⅞	25⅝	Penwlt 2.20	8.4	5	x43	26½	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅜
54⅜	30	Pennzoi s 2	5.5	8	1365	37⅝	34½	36½	+2⅝
16	9⅝	PeopDr .28	2.4	6	31	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ¼
56	31⅝	PeopEn 3	7.3	8	128	41	39	40⅞	+1⅝
28½	20	PepsiCo 1.14	5.2	8	1344	21⅞	21	21⅞	+1⅛
47⅛	26⅛	PerkinE .72	1.9	12	1372	37½	37⅛	37⅛	—1⅛
38	23⅛	Petrie 1.40	5.5	7	103	25½	25⅛	25⅝	+1⅛
40⅜	22⅝	Petroln s.64	2.1	12	292	30½	30	30⅛	+1⅛
37⅝	23	PetRs 3.29e	13.		35	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	+ ½
34⅜	21	PetRs pf1.75	7.4		8	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
41⅜	29	Pfizer 1.44	3.9	11	2901	37⅜	35	37	+2⅝
48⅛	22⅝	PhelpD 1.40	4.9	6	713	29⅛	27⅜	28⅝	+1⅛
17	11⅝	PhilaEl 1.80	15.	7	390	12⅛	12	12⅛	
43⅝	29	PhilE pf4.30	15.		z20	28	d28	28	—1
43	27⅜	PhilE pf4.40	15.		z190	29	29	29	+1⅛
77	54½	PhilE pf 7	13.		z390	55	55	55	+ ½
90½	57	PhilE pf8.75	15.		z130	57	57	57	
79⅝	50⅛	PhilE pf7.85	15.		z120	51½	51½	51½	—1⅛
101	76	PhilE pf9.52	13.		z10	72½	d72½	72½	—1
96½	65	PhilE pf9.50	15.		z40	64	d64	64	—1
79⅝	47	PhilE pf7.80	15.		z200	51	49⅝	51	+1¼
42⅛	23	PhilSub 1.24	4.1	9	229	31	30	31	+1
38⅝	29⅝	PhilMr s1.60	4.7	8	2935	35⅛	32⅝	34⅛	+1⅛
6⅛	4	Philind .32	7.8	4	66	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
61⅞	33½	PhilPet 1.60	4.3	7	2801	42	40⅝	41⅛	+ ½
17⅝	10	PhilVH .60	5.7	4	25	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
20	10⅝	PiedAvi .24	2.1	3	180	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
22	15⅝	PieNG 1.56a	9.5	5	3	16	16	16	
41⅛	27⅝	Pilsbry 1.72	6.9	7	496	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	+1⅛
49⅝	23⅝	Pioner s1.40	3.9	10	199	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	+2
37⅛	23⅛	PitnyB 1.40	4.7	7	650	29⅝	29	29½	+ ⅜
37⅝	24⅝	PitnB pf2.12	7.1		169	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅝
30⅛	17⅝	Pittstn 1.20	6.0	14	445	20½	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅝
8½	4½	PlanRsc		8	314	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	13⅝	Plantrn .16	1.1	11	71	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅞
24⅛	10⅛	Playboy .12	1.0	12	134	12⅛	12	12⅛	+1⅛
33½	20⅝	Plessey 1.32e	4.7	9	7	28	27⅝	28	+ ½
43⅛	17	Pneumo 1	3.4	10	88	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	+1
27	13⅝	PogoPd .44	2.5	11	1424	18⅛	17	17⅝	+2⅛
42⅝	19	Polaroid 1	5.1	24	481	27⅜	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
23	9⅝	Pndrosa .40	3.9	3	124	10⅝	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅜
28⅝	14⅛	PopTal s		4	20	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ½
21⅛	12½	Portec .88b	6.1	6	81	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	
17⅝	10⅛	PortGE 1.70	15.	11	441	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
105	82⅛	PoG pf11.50	14.		z130	83	83	83	
25	17	PorG pf2.60	15.		1	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
39	30	Potlch 1.32	4.1	7	41	32¼	31¾	32	+ ½
14⅛	10	PotmEl 1.40	14.	6	198	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ¼
39¼	29	PotEl pf2.44	8.3		2	29½	29½	29½	—
49	31	PotEl pf4.50	15.		z920	31½	d30⅝	31	
27⅝	19⅝	Premier s.54	2.5	8	22	22⅜	21⅝	22⅜	+ ½
16	6⅝	Presley s.36t	4.3	3	99	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ½
33⅛	14½	PrimeC s		17	607	24½	22⅝	24⅛	+1⅛
19⅝	14½	PrimeC wi			58	17⅛	16½	16½	+1
15½	7	PrimMt s		8	71	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ¼
82	62¼	ProctG 3.40	5.2	9	655	66⅛	63⅝	65⅛	+2⅛
14⅛	11⅛	PrdRsh s.42	3.1	14	79	13⅝	11⅛	13⅝	+1⅛
33⅛	21½	Proler 1.40	6.2	4	22	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
17⅛	11⅛	PSvCol 1.60	14.	8	356	11½	d11⅛	11⅛	—
23	14⅝	PSCol pf2.10	14.		9	14⅝	d14⅛	14⅛	
27	17⅝	PSInd 2.32	12.	5	575	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	28	PSIn pf3.50	12.		z10	29	29	29	+1
98½	64½	PSIn pf 8.52	13.		z300	64½	64½	64½	
20⅛	13	PSvNH 2.12	16.	5	129	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+ ½
26⅛	17⅝	PSNH pf2.75	15.		z1150	18	17⅝	18	
21½	15⅛	PSvNM 1.92	12.	5	127	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
22⅛	15½	PSvEG 2.28	14.	6	255	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
46⅛	27⅝	PSEG pf4.18	15.		z110	28½	28	28	+ ¼
48⅛	34	PSEG pf4.30	14.		z50	34	34	34	
24	14⅛	PSEG pf2.17	15.		9	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	16⅛	PSEG pf2.43	15.		11	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
86	59	PSEG pf7.70	13.		z50	58	d58	58	—1
86	52	PSEG pf7.80	14.		z110	56½	56	56	+4
80⅝	55	PSEG pf8.08	15.		z100	55	55	55	
11⅛	5	Publick		6	451	6½	5½	6⅝	+1⅛
5⅜	2⅛	Pueblo		3	81	2⅝	2½	2½	
17½	12	PgSPL 1.64	13.	7	110	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	22¼	Pullmn 1.80	7.5	6	204	24⅝	23	23⅝	+1⅝
18⅛	13½	Purex 1.28	9.4	6	121	14	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
9⅝	3⅝	PurlmFa		3	120	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	21	Purolir 1.36	6.3	6	17	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅝
32⅝	22	QuakO 1.40	5.5	6	138	25⅝	25	25½	+ ⅜
18⅝	10⅛	QuakSO s.80	6.7	8	248	12⅛	11⅛	12	+1
33	19	Quanex 1.12	5.6	6	14	20⅛	19⅛	20	+1
10⅛	4½	Questor .20	4.0	6	125	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
— R—R—R —									
14⅝	6⅝	RBInd .28	3.9	7	117	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅜
27⅝	18½	RCA 1.80	8.7	6	1026	21	20	20⅝	+ ⅝
61½	43	RCA pf 4	9.1		2	44½	44	44	+ ½
21⅜	16¼	RCA pf 2.12	12.		295	17⅛	17	17½	+ ⅜
31¾	24	RCA pf 3.65	15.		177	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
13⅛	8	RLC s .52	5.8	4	85	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
11⅝	6½	RTE .65	9.5	7	26	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	RalsPur .64	6.4	8	1263	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
14⅛	5⅝	Ramad .12e	1.9	11	1179	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅜
23	12⅝	Ranco .84	6.5	6	18	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
24⅛	13⅝	RapAm .80e	5.1	3	22	16	15⅝	15⅝	
20½	17	RapA pfC 3	18.		16	16⅝	d16½	16⅝	— ½
37	16⅝	Raybt 1.60b	9.7	7	29	16⅝	d16⅛	16½	— ⅝
21⅝	12⅝	Raymdint 1	6.9	6	98	14⅛	14	14½	+ ⅜
84	42½	Raythn 2	2.8	11	1279	71⅝	69⅝	71⅝	+1⅛
43⅛	26⅛	ReadBat s.80	2.4	11	132	34	32⅝	34	+2
15⅛	7⅝	RltRet 1.49e	18.	6	26	8⅝	8	8½	+ ⅜
11	5	ReconEq n		19	188	6⅛	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
11	4⅛	Redmn .20	3.0	5	138	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	ReeceCp.60	6.4	7	611	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
33⅝	24⅝	ReevsB 2	7.6	4	10	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅜
16½	9⅝	ReichCh .74	6.9	8	108	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	+1⅛
73	36⅛	RelGp 2	3.2	3	7928	65	62⅝	63	+ ½
108	57	RelG pf 2.20	2.2		1	98	98	98	+5
27½	19½	Relin pf2.68	14.		80	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
9⅝	5⅝	RepAir .20	3.3	9	223	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
30	16⅛	RepCp .60b	3.2	3	108	19	18½	18½	+ ½
25⅝	13⅝	RepFnS s 1	7.1	4	13	14	d13⅝	14	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	RepMfg			18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
31	20¼	RepStl 2a	9.6	3	138	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
30	21	RepTex 1.16	5.5	5	132	21⅛	21	21¼	+ ⅛
32⅛	20½	RevcoD .80	3.7	8	195	22⅛	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	11½	Revere		3	118	12⅝	11½	12⅛	+ ½
54⅝	35⅝	Revlon 1.56	4.0	8	625	39	37⅛	38⅝	+1⅛
22½	9⅝	Rexham .60	5.8	5	112	10½	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	Rexnrd 1.04	6.4	6	186	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+1
36⅝	27	Reynln s2.10	7.1	6	837	30	28⅝	29⅝	+1⅛
85	61½	Reyln pf2.25	3.4		1	66	66	66	—4
50⅝	37	Reyln pf4.10	11.		6	37¼	37	37	
40⅛	28	ReyMtl 2.20	7.2	3	249	30⅝	29⅛	30⅛	+1⅛
42½	41⅛	ReyM pf2.37	5.7		1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	
35	14½	RichCo 1.30	8.4	7	39	16	15	15½	+1
27	17⅝	RchMer 1.20	6.1	6	354	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+1⅛
20½	15⅛	RiegelT 1.60	10.	4	12	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ½
50	26	RioGrn 1	3.2	4	75	32½	30½	31⅝	+1⅛
41⅛	13⅛	RioGr pf .80	4.5		116	17⅝	16⅛	17⅛	+1⅛
27⅝	19⅛	RiteAid .65	3.2	7	148	20⅛	19⅝	20¼	+ ¾
22⅛	15⅛	Robshw 1.40	8.7	6	11	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
36½	27⅝	Robtsn 2.20	7.4	4	63	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
12	6⅝	Robins .40	5.5	4	134	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅝	RochG 1.48b	13.	5	x90	11⅝	d11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	15⅛	RochTl 1.68	11.	6	216	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ½
19½	12⅛	Rockwr 5c		5	5	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
63⅝	36⅝	Rockwl 2.60	5.4	7	202	48	46⅝	48	+2⅝
55⅝	32⅝	Rklnt pf1.35	3.3		2	41½	41½	41½	— ½
48½	32⅝	RohmH 2	5.8	5	104	34⅝	33⅝	34¼	+ ⅜
20	11⅛	Rohrlnd		4	161	13⅝	12½	13	+ ⅜
37⅛	15⅝	Rollins .72	3.6	8	649	20	18½	20	+2
49	28½	Rolm		20	200	37⅝	34⅝	37⅛	+1⅛
4½	1⅝	Ronson			44	2⅛	d 1½	2⅛	
11½	8½	Roper .90	10.	5	82	9	d 8⅝	9	+ ½
19½	13⅝	Rorer .84	5.6	9	238	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
78½	22	Rosario 2	3.6	12	386	55½	50	55⅛	+3⅛
51	20⅛	Rowan .10	.2	15	234	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	+1
15⅛	10⅛	RC Cos 1.04	9.0	6	41	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
92	65⅛	RoylD 5.53e	7.8	2	265	71⅝	69⅝	71⅛	+1⅛
30½	20	Rubbrm .92	4.4	7	62	21	20	20⅝	+ ⅝
11⅛	8⅝	RussTog .88	9.5	4	23	9⅛	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
25⅝	16½	RyanH 1.20	7.0	6	137	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+ ½
27½	16	RyderS 1b	5.7	5	453	17½	16⅝	17½	+1⅛
— S—S—S —									
11⅛	6⅝	SCA .35t	4.5	8	367	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
32	16⅝	SCM 1.20	7.1	3	390	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
27⅝	18⅛	SFN .80	4.0	7	13	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅝
36	15⅛	SPSTec .64	2.4	6	228	26⅛	25	26⅛	+1⅛
71½	31	Sabine .56	1.1	23	142	50	48⅝	49⅝	+1⅝
27	17	SfedBus n.32	1.8	13	174	18⅛	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅜
6⅛	3	Salgain n		5	261	4½	3⅝	4⅛	+1
44	27⅛	Safewy 2.60	9.2	5	123	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+ ⅝
10⅛	7	SagaCp .44	5.8	25	48	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
51⅜	22⅛	SJoMn 1.40	3.4	12	423	41⅝	39⅝	41⅛	+1⅝
13	9	StJoLP 1.26	14	7	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
73½	39⅛	StLSaF 2.50	4.9	7	18	51	49⅝	51	+1⅛
11⅛	7⅝	SPaul 1.06e	13.		11	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
34⅝	26⅛	StRegP 2	7.4	6	104	27½	27	27⅛	— ¼
8⅛	5	Salant .40	7.3	9	90	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅜
8⅛	3⅛	Sambos			693	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ¼
15⅛	11⅛	SDieGs 1.52	13.	7	256	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
18⅛	12	SJuanR 1.45t		12. 11	16	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
45½	19	Sanders .50	2.4	14	724	36	34⅝	36	+1½
72	36	SFeInd 2.40	4.6	7	309	57½	56½	57	+1⅛
19⅝	9⅝	SFeIn pf.50	3.2		1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
45⅝	18⅛	SFeInt .72	2.1	44	1172	34⅛	33⅝	34	+ ⅜
18⅝	13⅝	SgfWel 1	7.1	6	24	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅝	SaulRE			310	5⅝	5½	5½	
11⅛	6½	SavAStp .05e	.6	9	94	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅛	SavOnD .50	5.9	7	96	8⅝	8⅛	8½	+ ⅜
11⅝	8⅛	SavElP 1.20	13.	5	11	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	10	SavE A 1.34	14.		2	9⅝	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	SavE pf1.28	15.		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
19⅛	12⅛	Savin .70	5.3	3	245	13⅝	12½	13⅛	+1
9⅛	4	Saxon		5	305	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅜
6⅛	2⅝	Schaefer			54	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	27½	SchrPlo 1.44	4.2	8	852	34⅝	32⅝	34⅛	+2⅛
64⅝	55	SchrPl pf5.87	10.		5	57	d55	56	—5
13⅝	5	Schlitz			689	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
122⅛	68⅛	Schlmb 1.32	1.3	28	1317	102⅞	100	102	+1
45⅝	25⅛	SciAtlo s.18	.5	18	163	35½	34½	35½	+2⅛
27⅛	19	SCOA 1.08	4.8	5	52	22½	21½	22½	+1⅛
8	4⅛	ScotLad .05e	.8	6	73	6⅛	5⅛	6	+1
30⅝	17⅝	ScotFet 1.80	9.8	4	24	18½	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	ScottP 1	6.1	5	552	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅝
19⅛	12⅛	Scottys .44	2.8	8	21	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
21½	13⅝	Scovill 1.52	10.	4	91	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
11½	8	Scudder		16	67	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
9⅛	8⅛	Scud pf.90e	11.		22	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
13⅛	9	SeaCA pf1.46	16.		13	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	12⅛	SeaCont .42	3.2	4	207	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅜
37½	25	SeabCL 2.20	7.8	3	185	28⅝	27⅛	28⅝	+1⅛
18⅛	9	SeaWA		8	220	10½	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	22⅛	Seafst 1.12	4.8	5	210	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
51½	28	Seagrm 1.10	2.9	13	300	38	34⅝	38	+4⅛
23	15	Seagrv .25e	1.5	5	31	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	12½	SealtAir n.48	3.8	7	137	12⅝	12⅛	12½	
22⅝	15⅛	SealPw 1.38	8.1	4	22	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
24⅛	13⅛	SearleG .52	3.6	12	986	20⅛	18⅛	20⅛	+2⅛
21⅝	14⅛	Sears 1.36	8.4	6	2013	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4	Seatrain			636	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	22⅛	SecPac 1.80	7.7	4	159	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
78½	24⅛	Sedco .72	1.2	35	218	61⅛	58⅝	61⅝	+4
14	7⅛	SelaLt 1.20	14.	13	21	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	SvCpInt .34	4.3	4	19	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	12½	Shaklee .80	5.9	4	33	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
49	27⅛	Shapell .15	.5	4	10	31⅝	31	31	— ⅛
35½	11⅛	ShearL .60	2.7	4	968	22⅛	20⅝	22⅝	+3
76	36⅛	ShellOil 2.40	4.8	8	850	60	57	59⅝	+2⅛
37⅛	27	ShellT s3.27i	11.	3	26	31	29⅝	30½	+1⅛
11⅛	4⅛	ShelGlo .30	5.7	4	115	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+ ½
36⅛	20⅛	Sherwin 1.40	5.8	8	120	24½	23⅝	24½	+1
57	42	Shrw pf 4.40	11.		z660	41½	d41	41	—1
14⅛	11½	SierPac 1.46	13.	6	47	11⅛	11½	11⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	24¼	Signal 1	2.8	7	407	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	+ ⅝
38⅛	30¼	Signode 1.72	5.7	5	20	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
20⅝	9⅝	SimPrec .28	2.5	8	460	11⅛	10⅝	11	+1
13⅝	7⅛	SimpPat .56	7.3	9	203	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
14½	6⅛	Singer			369	6⅝	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
32⅛	22⅛	Singr pf3.50	16.		46	22⅛	d21⅝	21⅝	—1½
13⅛	8⅛	Skyline .48	5.1	12	218	9⅝	8⅝	9½	+ ⅜
22⅛	14⅛	SmithA 1.40	9.7	2	34	14⅝	d14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
85	50⅛	SmithIn 1.12	1.8	12	314	61⅛	59⅝	61⅛	+1
65⅛	38⅛	Smtkln s1.66	3.4	13	679	48⅝	47⅝	48⅝	+1⅛
29	19⅛	SnapOn s.80	3.9	9	137	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	6	SonyCp .10e	1.4	19	521	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
22½	16½	SooLine 1.79t	10.	5	13	17⅛	17⅛	17½	
5⅛	2	SoAtlFn			28	2⅛	d 1⅝	2⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12	SCrEG 1.74	14.	6	440	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	SoJerIn 1.86	10.	6	3	18½	18½	18½	
70⅛	38	Soutdwn .60	1.2	6	12	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝	+ ⅜
17	12½	SoetBk .88	6.9	4	108	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	SoetPS s.07e	1.2	4	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	SCalEd 2.72	13.	5	x652	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	SouthCo 1.54	15.	7	871	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	SoInGE 1.88	11.	6	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
61⅛	34⅛	SoNRes 1.50	3.2	9	219	47⅛	43⅛	47⅛	+4⅛
41	29⅛	SNETel 3.60	12.	5	31	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
43½	33⅛	SoNE pf3.82	12.		1	33	d32	33	— ½
47½	28⅛	SouPac 2.60	7.4	5	292	35½	33½	35⅛	+2⅛
66	50⅛	SouRy 3.68	7.0	5	254	52½	52	52⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	22⅛	SoUnCo 1.92	7.2	5	102	27	25½	26⅝	+2
32	18⅛	SoutInd .84b	4.4	5	232	19½	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
75	36	SouRoyl s.80	1.6	21	266	51⅝	49	49½	—2
2½	1⅛	Soumrk		1	174	1⅛	1½	1⅛	
26	17½	SwAir .32	1.4	5	47	19⅝	18⅛	19½	+ ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	SwtBsh 1.40	6.6	6	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
24	11⅛	SwtFore .40	2.9	4	237	13⅝	13	13⅝	+1⅛
13½	8⅛	SwtGasn 1.16	12.	6	205	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	SwtPS 1.28	13.	7	134	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	11⅛	Spartan .80	4.6	6	14	17½	17½	17½	+1⅛
43⅛	20⅛	SpecTPh		17	137	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
18	12⅛	SpertHut 1	7.2	4	15	12⅝	d12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
60⅛	42⅛	Sperry 1.56	3.4	6	1724	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	+2
19⅛	13	Springs 1.20	8.9	3	10	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
25⅛	18	SquarD 1.60	8.8	6	275	18⅛	d17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	18	Squibb 1.14	3.7	11	655	31⅝	29⅝	31	+2¼
16⅛	10⅛	StaRite .70	7.0	5	21	10⅛	d 9⅝	10	— ⅛
46	20	Staley 1	2.6	19	321	38½	36⅝	38⅛	+1⅛
33⅛	21⅛	StBrnd 1.48	6.1	8	1291	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	StBPnt .64	3.3	7	228	19⅛	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
19⅛	6⅛	StdMotA .64	8.5	3	182	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝	
85	44⅛	StOilCl 3.20	4.9	6	2129	65⅝	64⅝	65⅝	+ ⅛
121⅛	58⅛	StOInd 3.60	3.7	10	1274	98½	95⅛	98⅛	+2⅝
110½	47⅝	StOilOh 2	2.4	9	948	86	82	84⅝	+ ⅝
12⅛	7⅝	StPacCp .60	6.8	3	x82	9	8⅝	8⅝	
19½	12⅛	Standex .85	6.6	5	49	12⅝	d12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
46	26⅛	StanW 1.24	4.4	7	499	27⅝	28	28	+ ⅛
38⅛	25⅛	Starret 1.48	5.6	5	7	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ½
6⅛	3⅛	StaMutinv		8	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11	7⅛	StaMSe 1.08	13.		27	8½	8	8⅛	—
25	14½	StaufCh s1.10	6.9	5	284	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Steego .12b	4.0	5	91	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
11½	9⅛	Sterchl .60	7.6	4	8	9⅛	d 9	9	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	SterlBcp .66	11.	10	21	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
21½	15⅛	SterlDg .84	4.7	10	1509	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+1⅛
26⅛	12⅛	StevnJ 1.20b	9.4	3	x127	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	17⅛	StewWa s1.88	9.6	5	335	19½	17⅛	19½	+1⅛
27⅛	18	StokVC 1.48	7.7	6	115	19⅛	18	19⅛	+1⅛
12⅛	8	StokVC pf 1	12.		z10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
50⅛	37⅛	StoneW 2.75	6.4	8	18	43	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	17½	StonCon .72	3.6	7	61	20⅛	20	20⅛	+1⅛
20⅛	13⅛	StopShp 1.20	8.7	4	63	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	11⅛	StorTec s		9	856	14½	13⅛	14⅛	+1
35⅛	20⅛	Storer s .72	3.0	8	219	25⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+2⅛
17⅛	12	StridRit 1.16	9.7	8	10	12⅛	d11⅛	12⅛	
29⅛	4	SuavShe .20	5.5	5	34	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
42⅛	20⅛	SubPrG 1.44	5.3	5	116	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+1⅛
32⅛	23	SunChm s.48	2.5	4	25	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	SunEl .72	3.5	10	20	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+1⅛
88⅛	47⅛	SunCo 3.60	5.3	6	483	68⅛	65⅛	68⅛	+2⅛
91⅛	47⅛	SunC pf 2.25	3.2		16	71	68⅛	70⅛	+3⅛
25⅛	12⅛	Sunbm 1.50	11.	5	2449	14⅛	13½	14	+1⅛
46½	23	Sundstr 1.40	3.8	9	744	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+1⅛
14⅛	9	SunMn s.40	3.3	15	2245	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
24	16⅛	SupValu .80	3.3	8	319	20	18⅛	19⅛	+1⅛
177	99	SuprOil s.70	.5	14	825	139	132	135	—2½
19⅛	10⅛	SupmkG .48	4.0	4	124	12	11⅛	12	+1
6⅛	3⅛	Suspco			99	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
22⅛	15⅛	Swank 1.40a	8.2	5	94	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
24⅛	12	Sybron 1.08	8.4	6	236	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
— T—T—T —									
29⅛	11⅛	TREs 1	4.8	9	617	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	33⅛	TRW 2	4.8	7	1114	41½	40⅛	41⅛	+1⅛
105	74	TRW pf 4.40	4.9		1	90	87	90	+3
80	64	TRW pr4.50	6.2		5	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	
32⅛	18	TaftBrd .76	2.8	8	72	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Talcott			4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Talley		7	94	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Talley pf 1	13.		7	7⅛	d 7⅛	7⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	TampE 1.44	9.3	7	252	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ½
37⅛	17⅛	Tandy		9	1671	33	32⅛	33	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Tandycft n		6	89	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	12⅛	Tchncolr .72	2.9	6	362	24⅛	23⅛	24½	+1⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Technicn		15	932	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
64⅛	45	Tektrnx .84	1.7	10	496	49⅛	48	48⅛	+2⅛
18	9⅛	Telcom .70	7.2	4	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
154½	113½	Teledn 9.92t	7.7	5	858	129	122½	128½	+1⅛
27	14	Telprmt		15	715	18	16⅛	17⅛	+1⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Telex		24	449	3⅛	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
45½	30⅛	Tennco 2.40	7.1	6	1531	34⅛	33⅛	34	+1⅛
88⅛	56½	Tencpr 7.40	13.		125	56⅛	56½	56⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	16	Teradyn		16	153	37⅛	34	37⅛	+2⅛
27⅛	10	Tesoro .07e	.4	3	1656	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
48	22½	Tesor pf2.16	7.0		158	30⅛	29	30⅛	+3⅛
41⅛	24⅛	Texaco 2.40	7.2	5	4660	33⅛	31	33⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	36⅛	TexCm 1.60	3.8	7	151	42⅛	42	42⅛	+ ½
79½	39	TexEst 2.70	4.4	9	100	61⅛	60⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	21⅛	TxET pf2.87	13.		5	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
35	22⅛	TexGT s1.46	5.7	7	141	25⅛	24½	25½	+1⅛
25	16⅛	Texlnd .60	3.0	4	160	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ½
108⅛	78	TexInst 2	2.4	11	859	85	82⅛	83⅛	+ ⅛
24½	10⅛	TexInt			1986	15⅛	13⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	30	TexOGs s.32	.9	14	1657	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
37	25	TxPac s		22	57	27⅛	25½	26½	+1½
19⅛	14⅛	TexUtl 1.76	11.	6	3184	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
53⅛	21½	Texsglf 1.20	3.5	9	876	34⅛	30⅛	34½	+4⅛
85	40	Texgif pf 3	5.5		98	54⅛	47½	54⅛	+7⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Texfi Ind			46	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
30	20⅛	Textron 1.80	7.2	6	89	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+1⅛
32½	23⅛	Textr pf2.08	8.0		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
58	33⅛	Thiokol 1.55	3.4	7	25	45⅛	45⅛	45½	+ ⅛
47⅛	37	ThmBet 1.72	4.7	9	45	37½	d36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Thomin .56b	7.0	4	5	8⅛	7⅛	8	—
32⅛	23	ThmJW 1.80	6.4	6	142	28⅛	27⅛	28	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Thrifty .72	7.9	6	124	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
42½	20⅛	Tidwatr 1	2.3	11	87	31	30⅛	30½	+ ⅛
27⅛	16½	Tigerint .80	4.2	6	385	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ ½
53⅛	35⅛	Timken 1.66	4.1	8	779	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	+1⅛
38⅛	26½	TimI pf81.57	5.5		439	29	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	28	TimesM 1.44	4.8	7	91	30	29	30	+1⅛
63½	48⅛	Timkn 3a	6.1	5	59	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
46½	21⅛	ToddSh		5	35	30½	29	30½	+2
25⅛	13⅛	Tokheim .70	4.4	8	96	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+1⅛
22⅛	15⅛	TolEdis 2.20	14.	6	78	16⅛	16	16	
21⅛	14½	TolEd pf2.21	15.		3	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	8	TonkaCp		4	41	9	8⅛	9	+ ½
11½	7	ToolRol .40b	5.6	5	12	7⅛	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
29⅛	13⅛	ToroCo .88	6.1	5	135	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+1
31⅛	14⅛	Tosco n		5	1880	19⅛	18	19	+1⅛
30⅛	18⅛	ToyRUs n		10	64	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	15⅛	Tracor .40	1.7	8	10	23⅛	22⅛	23½	+2
23½	16⅛	Trane 1.28	5.4	7	144	19½	18⅛	19⅛	+1⅛
38⅛	29⅛	TranUn 2.36	7.8	6	110	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	9⅛	TW Corp		6	647	11	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	TW Cp wt			232	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	12⅛	TWC pf 2	16.		28	12⅛	d12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
17	11	TWC pf 1.90	17.		30	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	17⅛	TWC pf 2.66	14.		30	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	Transm 1.12	7.5	4	299	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	Traninc 2.04	13.		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	23	Transco 1.44	4.0	12	402	36⅛	34	36	+2
58½	41⅛	Transco pf3.87	7.8		58	44	42⅛	44	+2⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Transcn .60	11.	10	139	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
78⅛	50⅛	TrGP pf6.65	13.		z100	50	d50	50	— ⅛
108⅛	81⅛	TrG pf 10.32	13.		z90	80½	d80½	80½	— 4⅛
25½	17⅛	TrGP pf2.50	14.		9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	8	TrnsOh .40b	4.9	2	32	8⅛	d 7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
27½	21⅛	Tranwy 1.80	8.4	4	59	21⅛	d20⅛	21	— ⅛
44⅛	33	Travlrs 2.48	6.7	4	444	37	35⅛	37	+ ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	TriCon 2.76e	13.		104	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	23	TriCn pf2.50	11.		1	23	23	23	
4	2⅛	TriSoM		3	47	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	6½	Triaind .40b	5.7	5	24	7	6⅛	7	+ ½
24⅛	15⅛	TriaPc 1	6.0	6	63	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Trico .20	1.7	10	239	12½	11⅛	11⅛	+1⅛
30⅛	16⅛	Trinyln s.48	2.7	11	227	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+1⅛
17½	12	TucsEP 1.52	11.	6	140	13⅛	13	13⅛	
53	35⅛	TCFox 2a	4.8	6	96	41½	40	43½	+1½
22⅛	14⅛	TwinDs 1.10	7.3	4	70	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
37½	17⅛	TycoLab 1	3.9	5	408	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+1⅛
17⅛	11	TylerCp .50	4.3	5	35	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
57⅛	33⅛	Tymshr		14	81	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
— U—U—U —									
29⅛	16⅛	UAL 1	5.6		924	18	17	17⅛	+1
28⅛	18⅛	UGI 1.76	8.7	6	30	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+1⅛
18⅛	10⅛	UMC 1.20	11.	5	44	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3½	2⅛	UMET Tr			42	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	9⅛	UNCRes .12t	1.0	5	369	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Unarco .88	10.	4	92	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
53⅛	38	UnitLf 4.66e	13.	5	1	36½	d36½	36½	—1½
67⅛	48	UnlNV 4.40e	9.2	4	2	48	d48	48	—1
52½	37¼	UCamp 2.40	6.8	6	237	38⅛	37⅛	38	— ⅛
47⅛	35⅛	UnCarb 3	8.0	4	345	37⅛	36⅛	37½	+1½
13⅛	6⅛	UnComr .20	3.0		8	6⅛	d 6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	3½	UnionCp .32t	8.0	4	340	4⅛	3⅛	4	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	UnElec 1.44	14.	6	339	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	UnEl pf2.13	15.		13	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—1
27⅛	19⅛	UnEl pf2.72	14.		71	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
70	55½	UnEl pfH 8	15.		3	55	d55	55	— ⅛
62½	33	UOilCl 1.20	2.6	9	941	49½	47⅛	49⅛	+2⅛
101	37⅛	UPacC 2.80	3.4	10	510	82⅛	79⅛	82	+3⅛
34	19⅛	UPac pf .47	1.7		5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+1⅛
7⅛	3½	Uniroyal			526	3⅛	d 3⅛	3½	
60⅛	22	Unirval pf			z3098	25	22	25	+3
14⅛	8⅛	UnBrnd .20e	2.7	6	90	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
13	9⅛	UBrd pf1.20	13.		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
74⅛	38	UEnRs 3.04	5.5	6	102	54⅛	51⅛	54⅛	+4⅛
30⅛	15⅛	UnGrly .24	1.1	7	146	21⅛	18⅛	21⅛	+3⅛
25⅛	17⅛	UIllum 2.68	15.	5	87	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	UIlu pf2.20	15.		z280	15	15	15	—1
32⅛	14⅛	UnitInd .90b	4.6	7	28	19⅛	18⅛	19½	+1
28⅛	10⅛	UnitIn pf.42	2.2		2	19	19	19	— ⅛
22	11	UnitInn .22	1.4	6	23	15½	14⅛	15½	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	UJerBk 1.04a	12.	3	x80	8⅛	d 8⅛	8⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	UnMM n			120	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
6½	2⅛	UnPkMn		175	92	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛
37⅛	20⅛	UnRefg s.80d	3.7	3	42	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+1
20½	15⅛	USFoS 2.02e	13.		42	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
12½	6½	USAir .03e	.4	3	536	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	16	USAir pf1.87	11.		6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	33½	USFid 2.80	7.9	8	198	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	25⅛	USGyps 2.40	9.0	4	89	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
33½	22⅛	USGy pf1.80	7.7		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	9½	USHom .52	4.1	3	172	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
10½	7⅛	USInd .76	7.8	4	330	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	USLeas .52	4.3	5	27	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	US Rty			16	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
23½	16⅛	USShoe 1.40	9.6	4	42	14⅛	d14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	USSteel 1.60	9.4		815	17½	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	26	USTobc 2.08	7.5	8	35	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+1
52⅛	36⅛	UnTech 2.20	5.4	6	838	41⅛	39⅛	40⅛	+1⅛
66⅛	47⅛	UTch pf3.87	7.4		7	52	50½	52	+3
27⅛	19⅛	UTch pf2.55	12.		171	21	20⅛	20⅛	+1⅛
21⅛	14⅛	UnitTel 1.52	10.	6	571	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
26⅛	17⅛	UnitT 2pf1.50	8.3		20	18⅛	18	18	
39	20⅛	Unitrod .50	1.9	9	102	26	25⅛	25⅛	+1
15	7⅛	Univar .56	5.5	5	38	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	UnivFd .96	8.4	8	17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
24½	15⅛	UnLeaf 1.32	8.4	6	29	16	d15½	15⅛	— ⅛
49	40	Upjohn 1.72	3.9	9	415	44⅛	43	44⅛	+1⅛
28	19	USLIFE .68	3.4	5	586	20	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	UslifeFd .96a	12.		11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
19½	13	UtaPL 1.76	13.	7	223	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	20	UtPL pf2.80	12.		19	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
— V—V—V —									
22	16⅛	VF Cp 1.60	8.4	5	7	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
39	18⅛	VSI Co .72	3.1	6	134	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
23½	10⅛	Valero n			1515	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+1⅛
9½	5⅛	Valleyln .40	6.8	11	157	6	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
15	10⅛	VanDrn 1	8.4	4	22	11⅛	11	11⅛	+1⅛
35⅛	17	Varian .52	2.1	9	479	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+1⅛
15½	7⅛	Varo .40	4.1	7	312	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	17	Veeco s		12	179	19⅛	17	19⅛	+1⅛
6⅛	3	Vendo		22	25	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
13⅛	9	VestSe 1.36e	15.		39	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
45½	27⅛	Viacom .32	.9	14	117	34⅛	32⅛	34½	+1⅛
13⅛	9⅛	VaEPw 1.40	15.	6	780	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
78⅛	50	VaEP pf7.72	14.		240	50	d49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
89	58	VaEP pf8.84	16.		z50	58	d57	57	—2
99	63⅛	VaEP pf9.75	15.		z140	64	d63	64	
27⅛	19	VaEP pf2.90	15.		12	19⅛	d18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	49½	VaE pf7.72	15.		z70	50	50	50	+ ⅛
74	47	VaEP pf7.20	16.		z150	46	d45	45	—2
29⅛	11⅛	Vornado .60	3.9	21	291	15½	14⅛	15½	+1⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Vulcinc .84	5.8	5	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	30⅛	VulcnM 2	6.4	6	12	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
— W—W—W —									
19	10⅛	Wabash .60	5.4	4	81	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	36	WabR pf4.50	12.		z20	37	37	37	+1
21	15⅛	Wachbv .86	5.3	6	27	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	40⅛	Wach pf2.20	5.2		1	42½	42½	42½	+1
7⅛	3⅛	WachRty		11	93	4⅛	4⅛	4	— ⅛
36⅛	22⅛	WalMrt .40	1.4	11	x68	29	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	24⅛	Walgrn 1.50	5.5	6	75	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	23⅛	WkHrt s1.40	5.0	9	322	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	23⅛	WallBus 1	4.1	6	28	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	19⅛	WalMn 1.40b	7.8	4	38	20⅛	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
31⅛	21⅛	WaltJm 1.80	7.1	5	129	25⅛	25	25⅛	+1⅛
38	25	WaltJ pf1.60	6.2		3	26	26	26	+1
14⅛	4⅛	WardFd			92	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Warnaco .80	5.7	4	28	14⅛	13⅛	14	+2
87⅛	24	WarnS 1.80	2.5	12	82	71	69⅛	71	+1
57⅛	32⅛	WrnCom s 1	2.0	5	620	50	48⅛	50	+1
25⅛	17	WarnrL 1.32	7.2	12	900	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+1
27⅛	18⅛	WashGs 2.52	12.	7	9	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
33⅛	18	WshNat 1.50	7.3	4	14	20⅛	18⅛	20⅛	+1⅛
45	23⅛	WasN pf2.50	12.		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+1⅛
23⅛	16⅛	WshWt 2.16	12.	6	19	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
47	28⅛	WasteM .76	1.9	12	486	38	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	20⅛	WatkinJ .48	1.6	18	92	30	28⅛	29⅛	+1⅛
7⅛	4⅛	WayGos			5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	WeanUn .20	4.3	93	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	6⅛	WebbD .20	2.6	8	827	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	22⅛	WeisMk s.88	3.9	7	24	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	13⅛	WellsF 1.92	8.7	4	115	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11	WeFM 1.35e	12.	6	43	11⅛	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
37⅛	27⅛	WPtPe 2.20	9.4	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	10⅛	WstctT n.80	[illegible]		10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
12	6	WnAirL .40	5.7	2	563	7⅛	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
30⅛	19⅛	WAir pf			20	d19			
35	23⅛	WnBnc 1.64	6.5	4	325	26	24⅛	25⅛	+1⅛
49⅛	27⅛	WnCoNA s.32	.8	16	251	38⅛	36⅛	37⅛	[illegible]
38	25⅛	WnCopf2.72	7.4		105	28⅛	28⅛	[illegible]	
67⅛	32⅛	WPacl 23.75e	23.9	3	321	34⅛	33⅛	34	[illegible]
24⅛	16⅛	WUnion 1.40	7.6		464	18⅛	17⅛	[illegible]	
56	40⅛	WnUn pf4.60	11.		7	42	[illegible]	[illegible]	
53	40⅛	WnUn pf4.90	11.		2	46	d46	[illegible]	
11	7⅛	WUndpfl.18	15.		44	8	7⅛	[illegible]	
23⅛	16	WUTI pf2.50	15.		41	16	d15⅛	[illegible]	
27	16⅛	WestgEl 1.40	6.7	5	1116	20⅛	19⅛	[illegible]	
38⅛	26⅛	Wstvac 1.50	5.5	5	271	28	27	[illegible]	
37⅛	26⅛	Weyerhr 1.30	4.7	7	729	28⅛	27	[illegible]	
49⅛	37	Weyr pf2.80	7.1		105	39⅛	38⅛	[illegible]	
39⅛	25⅛	WheelF 1.40	4.5	8	210	31⅛	29⅛	[illegible]	
39⅛	29	WheelF pf 2	6.5		105	31	31	[illegible]	
36⅛	15⅛	WheelPit		1	100	16½	15⅛	[illegible]	
41½	32⅛	WhelPit pf5	15.		z20	33⅛	d32⅛	[illegible]	
22½	14⅛	Whirlpl 1.52	9.0	5	114	15½	15	[illegible]	
27⅛	18⅛	WhitC 1.40	6.7	4	115	21⅛	20⅛	[illegible]	
42⅛	32	WhitC pfC 3	8.5		10	35⅛	34⅛	[illegible]	
9½	4⅛	WhitMot		2	418	4⅛	4⅛	[illegible]	
26⅛	12⅛	Whittak 1	4.9	6	355	20⅛	19⅛	[illegible]	
17⅛	11⅛	Wickes 1.04	8.1	4	110	13⅛	12⅛	[illegible]	
13⅛	5⅛	Wiebldt .44	7.7	8	57	6⅛	5⅛	[illegible]	
40½	17⅛	Williams 1.10	4.7	10	745	26⅛	25⅛	[illegible]	
15⅛	7⅛	WilshrO .07r	.6	38	467	11⅛	9⅛	[illegible]	
35⅛	23⅛	WinDix 1.68	6.9	7	64	24⅛	24⅛	[illegible]	
3⅛	1⅛	Winnbgo			100	200	2	1⅛	[illegible]
11⅛	5⅛	Winter J .37e	7.1	14	19	5⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	
25⅛	19	WisEP 2.38	12.	7	168	20⅛	19⅛	[illegible]	
25⅛	16⅛	WisGs 2.04	12.	5	41	17⅛	16⅛	[illegible]	
27½	20	WisG pf2.55	13.		4	19⅛	d19	[illegible]	
20⅛	14⅛	WiscPL 1.84	13.	6	3	14⅛	14⅛	[illegible]	
19⅛	13⅛	WiscPS 1.72	12.	5	36	14⅛	14⅛	[illegible]	
33	20⅛	Witco 1.40	6.0	5	128	24⅛	23⅛	[illegible]	
21⅛	10	WitrR .40	3.5	5	433	11⅛	11	[illegible]	
14⅛	8⅛	WolvrW .44	3.7	5	274	12⅛	11⅛	[illegible]	
14⅛	11⅛	Womeic .60	4.3	7	14	14⅛	13⅛	[illegible]	
22⅛	15⅛	WoodPt s		16	266	17⅛	16	17⅛	[illegible]
32	21⅛	Wolwth 1.60	7.4	4	282	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	[illegible]
44	30⅛	Wolw pf2.20	7.3		1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
9½	4⅛	WorldAir		5	28	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
80	61	Wrigly 2.88a	4.3	7	25	69⅛	67	67	
34½	32	Wrigly wi			3	34½	34½	34½	
11⅛	7	Wurlitzr		58	80	7⅛	d 6⅛	7	
28⅛	11⅛	Wylain .80	4.1	9	37	19⅛	19½	19½	
17	7½	WyleLb s.36	4.0	7	180	12⅛	12½	12⅛	[illegible]
9⅛	4	Wyly		19	343	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+1⅛
— X—Y—Z —									
69⅛	49	Xerox 2.80	5.1	8	1713	55⅛	52⅛	55⅛	+2⅛
28⅛	13⅛	XTRA .64	4.2	3	183	15⅛	14½	15⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	14⅛	Yates s .20	1.0	4	161	20⅛	18⅛	20	+2⅛
25	15⅛	ZaleCp 1.08	6.2	4	73	17⅛	17	17½	+1⅛
28	12½	ZalepfA .80	5.6		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	15½	Zapata .48	1.8	11	810	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+3⅛
14⅛	9⅛	ZayreCp		11	184	11⅛	10½	11⅛	+1⅛
15⅛	7⅛	ZenithR .40	7.3	8	347	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
19½	16⅛	Zeros .48	2.9	8	32	16⅛	16½	16⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	Zurnlnd .92	6.2	5	114	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. h—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

To our readers. . .

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مكتبة الاسد

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

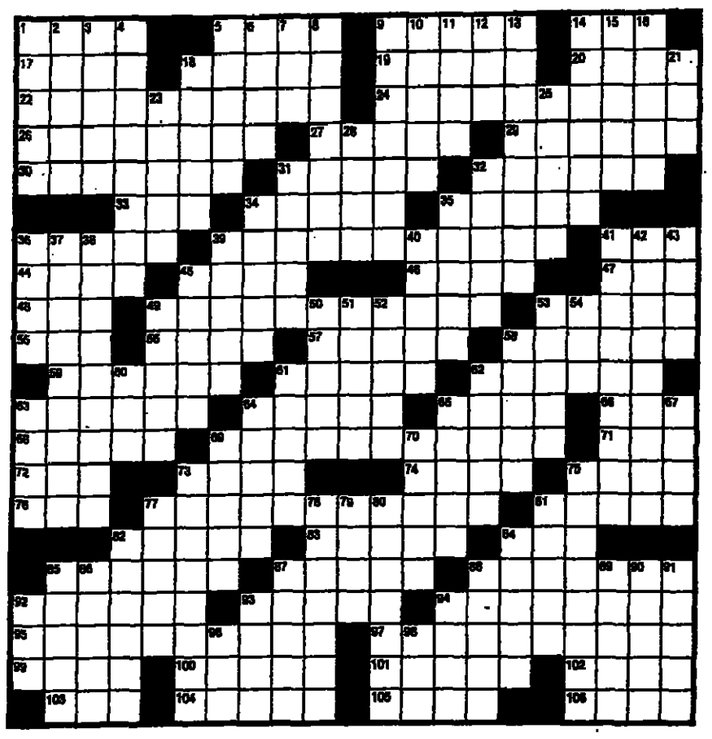
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
19½	1-16	Dunlop	.09e		7.2	7	22	1 5-16	1¼	1¼	+1-16
38½	17⅜	DojcPd			4.5	4	7	22½	22½	22½	
15½	9	DurTst	.40a		3.9	10	22	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	3⅛	Dymicm	.88a		.6	17	612	9⅝	8½	9⅛	+ ⅛
17½	10⅝	Dynaer	s.56		5.2	5	18	10⅝	d10½	10⅝	
					E—E—E						
5¼	3⅜	EAC		.36	9.2	13	9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
19	10	EECO		.28	2.3	11	70	12⅝	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
42½	16½	EarthRes		1.52	4.7	7	248	25⅝	23½	24	+2
3¾	1⅛	Edmas				2	114	1¼	1¼	1¼	
24	12¼	EDO s		.40	2.6	9	54	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+1⅜
14⅝	6¼	Ehren					111	11¼	10¼	11⅛	+1⅛
4	2	ElAudD					95	2½	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
29½	16⅝	Electra			4.8	8	22	25⅛	24½	25⅛	+ ⅛
20½	15¼	ElecAm	s1.40		8.8	5	22	17⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+2
16⅜	7	Elsinor	n			12	578	8⅝	8	8¼	+⅛
8	5⅜	EmpCare	n.58		8.5	2.48	5%	6	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
7½	4⅜	EngyRs	.24		2.1	15	112	11⅜	10¼	11¼	+⅛
13½	7¼	Espey	.20e		2.4	10	3	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
19½	11⅜	EsseRs	.65e		3.9	5	1	11⅜	d11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	4	EtaLov	.21e		4.8	3	25	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
17½	10	EvansAr	s.40a			4.8	4	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅜	Exactve				6	1	2¼	d 2¼	2¼	— ⅛
					F—F—F						
16⅜	8½	FPA		.40	3.9	1	22	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
14⅜	8	FabInd		.40	4.3	3	104	9⅜	8⅝	9⅜	+1⅛
5⅜	3	FairTex					2	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	11-16	FairNob					2	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
2⅜	1⅜	FairmC				27	5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	8¾	FayDrg	.36b		2.7	4	5	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
21	13¼	FedRt		1.54	8.9	21	20	17⅞	16½	17⅛	+1
11	4¾	FedRes				22	566	6¾	6¾	6¾	+1⅛
76¾	27¾	Feimnt		.30		.7	16	277	43¾	40½	43¾	+4¾
20½	13½	FinGen		.48b		2.3	8	33	17⅞	17¾	17⅝	+ ⅛
18	16⅜	FinGnA		.40b		3.0	2	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅜	FtConn		1o		14.	5	x10	7⅜	d 7	7⅛	
24⅜	11⅜	FtSLSh		1b		8.3	3	22	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Fishmrk					65	3½	3⅛	3⅛		
15¾	7½	FischP		.52t		4.8	37	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛	
23½	17	FitchGE		2.40		11.	5	20¼	20¼	20⅛	+ ⅛	
9¼	3¾	Flaag				11	33	4⅝	4½	4½		
30	17⅜	FlightSf	s.16			.6	17	26	24¾	24	+ ¾	
17¾	7¾	FloRck		.24		2.7	4	26	8¾	8	8¾ +1	
48¾	12⅜	FlowrGen					28	282	32	36⅜	32	+4
26½	15⅜	FlukeJ	s				13	58	20½	19¾	20½	+1½
13⅞	7	FoodsM	.28e		2.7	9	21	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛	
48	29⅝	Foote	pf2.20		7.6		1	29	d29	29	—3	
63	38	FordCon	g				25	x90	62	62	+ ½	
19¾	11⅞	ForestLb	.19		.8	8	24	12⅜	12	12¼	+ ⅜	
25⅝	5⅝	FosterLab				13	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛	
21½	6⅜	FrankRf	.12a			.8	21	48	15⅜	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
10½	6¼	Franks	.24		5.0	5	14	7¼	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅜	
8½	5	Friedm	.24b		3.8	4	x28	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛	
9⅜	3⅛	FriendFr					11	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛	
13	5⅜	Friona		.40	7.6	3	67	5¼	d 5	5¼	— ⅛	
7½	4½	Frischs		.20b	6.7	3	x4	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛	
14¾	7⅝	FrontA		.20b	2.5	3	72	8	d 7¾	7⅞		
7⅜	2⅜	FrontA	wt				26	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛	
					G—G—G							
4⅝	1⅜	GtExpl				6	144		2¾	2	2¼	+ ⅛
7½	1½	GRI					144	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛	
4⅜	1¼	GTI		.83e	1.8	6	77	3¼	2⅞	3		
6⅛	2⅜	Galaxy				4	20	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜		
11¼	7	Garan		.80	10.	4	6	8	8	8		
2¾	2	Garland					20	2¼	2¼	2¼		
38⅛	15½	GatLiet		.40b	1.6	11	58	24¼	22⅝	24¼	+1⅝	
3¼	1⅞	Gayird		.05a	2.9	3	15	1⅞	d 1¾	1¾	— ⅛	
20⅝	12	GelmSc	s			14	57	13½	12¾	13½	+1⅜	
14⅝	6¼	Ehren					111	11¾	10¼	11⅝	+1⅞	
6⅛	2¾	GenExp					260	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
4⅜	2	GnHous				5	5	3¼	3¼	3½	— ⅛	
8¼	2¾	Genisco				6	44	4¾	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛	
25¾	21	Gerber	s			14	189	25¼	23⅝	25¼	+2	
19¼	13⅜	GiantGr	s	1	7.1	4	10	14	d13⅝	14	+⅛	
21	8⅝	GntYel	s.40				235	13¾	12⅝	13¾	+1⅛	
32¼	6¼	Glasrock	.16		.4	38	142	26¼	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅜	
34⅝	22½	Glatfltr		1.60	7.1	4	12	22½	22½	22½		
35½	19½	Glnmr		.88b	3.9	6	21	22½	22	22⅜	+ ⅛	
10¾	6	Glosser		.44	5.4	5	x21	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛	
26⅝	12½	GldNoot					29	468	18⅜	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅛
13⅛	7¼	GoldWH		.64	7.1	6	19	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	Goldfield					1440	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛	
2½	⅜	Gdrich		wt			126	⅝ d	⅝	11-16	—1-16	
28¾	19⅜	GormR		1.32	4.8	7	11	27¾	22	22	+ ⅛	
14⅜	18½	GouldT		1.36e	11.	7	23	12½	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛	
13⅜	6½	GrahMC		.20	1.9	10	28	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ⅛	
14	5⅝	GrndAu		.25	3.5	4	38	9¼	9¼	10¼	+1⅛	
12¼	5⅜	GrndCtl		.25	4.2	9	5	6	6	6		
14	6⅜	GranerA				100	21	18½	9⅝	18	+ ⅛	
11¾	7⅛	GtAmInd				11	8	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛	
24¼	6⅛	GtBasinP					794	14½	13⅜	14¼	+ ⅜	
46	27⅜	GtLkCh		.36	.9	15	88	39⅝	36¾	39⅜	+2⅜	
2⅜	2⅛	GtLakR				20	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛	
3⅛	1¾	Greenmn				11	23	1⅞	1¾	1¾		
11¾	8⅛	GREIT		.40	42.17		13	9½	9½	9½		
29	19⅜	GrossT		1.44	7.1	6	25	20¼	d19	20¼	+ ⅜	
8⅜	5½	GuarBk	n			7	25	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛	
28¾	13¼	Guilfrd	s.52		3.5	3	46	15	14	15	+1½	
168½	39⅝	GHCon		s1.60			999	111¼	105⅝	108	+1¾	
15⅝	7¼	Gulfstrm				5	123	8⅝	8	8	+ ⅛	
					H—H—H							
7⅜	3¾	Hampton		.65t	16.	2	10	4¼	4	4¼+	⅛	
15⅜	10½	Hanmrd		.88	7.3	5	15	12	12	12		
26	23¼	Harind	s	.80	3.3	11	7	24⅝	22¾	24½+	⅜	
7½	2⅜	Harvey				6	74	4¼	3⅝	4¼+	⅛	
8¼	4½	Hasbro				3	23	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝+	⅛	
13½	9¼	Hasting		.40	6.3	5	12	9⅝	d 9½	9½—	⅛	
7	3½	HawaiA					3	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛	
14	5	HlthCh	s			36	636	8¼	7	8	+2	
10¼	5¼	HelthM		.35	6.8	3	10	5¼	5⅛	5⅛		
10⅝	3¼	Helnick		.10	1.8	9	269	6¼	5½	5¾+	⅛	
3⅜	1¼	HelmMtg					48	1¼	1¼	1¼		
16¾	6	HiGInc		.12r	1.7	6	17	7¼	7	7¼+	⅛	
8⅝	2¾	HillrAv				11	18	5	4⅝	5	+⅛	
22¾	7	Hilstmic		.28	1.3	16	11	16¼	15⅞	15⅞+	¼	
14½	7¾	HollyCp					33	9¾	9¾	9¾+	⅛	
18⅜	15¾	Hormel	s	.84	5.3	4	9	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛	
16⅜	10	HornH	s			20	150	15⅝	15⅜	15¼+	⅛	
13½	9¼	HowesM		.40	6.2	14	165	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛	
22¾	17⅛	Hotel		2.10e	11.	8	38	19⅝	19¼	19⅜+	⅛	
8⅛	5⅜	HouseVI				8	88	7⅜	7¼	7¼		
4⅞	2⅜	HouseVI				8	88	2⅞	2¾	2¾		
21⅜	16¼	HouOM		.80	3.9	10	1803	21¼	19	20⅛+	¼	
29	17⅜	HouO	pfL.69		8.5		42	20⅜	19¾	20	+ ½	
22⅜	15½	Howel	s	.48	2.8	4	205	20¼	17½	19⅜+	⅛	
27⅜	18⅝	HowelPt	n				223	15⅝	13	14¾+	2½	
33⅜	25	HubelIA		1.70	6.8	6	2	25		25		
34	25¼	HubelB		1.70	6.7	6	21	25¼	d25	25½+	⅛	
25¾	23¼	Hubbl	pf2.06		10.		40	30½	d28	30½+	⅛	
38¾	12¾	HuckMf		.40	2.1	7	20	19⅛	18	19⅛+	⅛	
132¾	48⅞	HudBG		q2.20			148	99¾	84	98½+	8	
9¾	4¾	HuntH		.20	3.6	5	35	5¼	5¼	5½+	¼	
91½	42⅛	HuskyO	g	1			182	62⅛	58⅜	62⅛+	4⅛	
					I—I—I							
9⅜	4	ICH		.20	3.3	4	75	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅜	
17½	8⅜	ICM		1.25e	10.	10	22	12½	12	12½—	⅛	
7½	3⅜	IPS	Ind	.18	4.2	3	49	4¼	4	4¼+	⅛	
17	8	IMC		.28	2.7	4	24	10⅜	10¼	10¼+	⅛	
11½	8	IRT	Pr	.90	9.9	7	20	9¼	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛	
4¼	2⅜	Impind	s			2	52	3	3	3⅜		
50½	23½	ImpOil		s1.40			667	35¾	33⅜	35¾+	⅞	
2⅝	⅞	InfrRgtFSv					113	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛	
19¼	13⅜	Gldcff	s	1	7.1	4	10	14	d13⅝	13½—	⅜	
33¾	18¼	Instron		.40	1.6	6	46	25	23¾	25	+2	
11⅜	3⅜	InstrSys				12	791	15-16		15-16		
14½	7⅜	IntrSr	pfL.25r		3.7		7	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛	
17⅜	6½	IntegRes					230	18½	9	10¾+	1⅜	
22¾	7⅜	IntrmCty	s	.32			1495	14⅜	12⅜	14¼+	1½	
18½	10½	Intrmk	s.16b		1.5	4	15	10⅝	d10¼	10⅝+	⅛	
4¾	2¼	IstBnkmf				7	412	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛	
13¼	5½	IntChrls	n			8	189	8	7	8	+1½	
14	11-16	IntFdSvc					122	11-16	11-16	11-16		
73⅜	4½	IntProf		.36	6.7	3	29	4½ d	4¼	4½		
3⅜	1⅜	IntStrich				14	5	1	⅞	1		
4⅛	1⅜	InvestFlo					252	2½	2	2½+	⅛	
36⅜	28⅝	IonicR				10	17	24¼	24	24	+ ⅛	
27¾	9	IronBrd		.36	3.3	11	104	10⅜	9⅝	10⅜+	⅛	
4⅝	3⅜	IrvInd		.10	2.4	5	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛		
					J—J—J							
5½	4½	Joclyn		.40b	9.1	5	28	4¾ d	4¾	4¾—	⅛	
17¾	10½	Jacobs		.50	4.3	6	17	11½	10⅝	11½+	⅜	
7½	4½	Jansen		1.50t	38.	3	28	4¾ d	3⅝	4	— ⅛	
6¼	2	Jetronic		.10e	2.2	7	15	4½	4¼	4½+	⅛	
4½	1¾	Jetronic					5	77	2¾	1⅜	2¼+	⅛
6	3¾	JohnPd		.36	9.6		40	3¾	3¾	3¾+	⅛	
21¼	6¼	JuniperP					19	420	13¾	12¼	13⅜+	1¼
					K—K—K							
9	5	KTelin		.20e	5.3	9	88	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛	
9⅝	5⅜	Kallstad		n		13	57	6¼	5¾	6⅛+	⅛	
6⅛	2⅜	KaposK				14	16	2¾	2½	2⅜+	¼	
26¼	11⅜	KayCp		.75b	4.7	6	7	16	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛	
28¼	10⅜	KenaCp				18	190	19¼	18	19¼+	1⅛	
16¼	9½	Kenwin		.80a	7.5	5	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜		
6¼	4	Ketchm		.171	4.4	13	1	5⅜ d	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛	
25	8¾	Kev Pn	n.03b		.2	65	174	14⅝	14⅜	14¾+	2⅜	
4½	2	KinArk					7	3¼	3	3¼+	⅛	
32¾	14¼	KingRed		.40	1.8	6	x65	21¾	19½	21⅜+	2¾	
77¾	21⅜	KirbyEx				10	85	54½	47	54½+	6½	
4	1¾	KitMfg					3	1⅝ d	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛	
25½	19⅜	SFrRe		1.76			8.8	14	16	22½	22	— ⅛
3	1-16	SFRE	wt					1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛	
22¼	17¼	SanJW		1.75	10.	5	3	17¼	17¼	17¼		
13	5¼	Sandpte		.50	8.9	8	x10	5¾	5⅝	5¾+	½	
3	1	Sansett	n			70	71	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛	
9⅛	7	Saxnbrl	s	.30	3.4	7	41	9	8¾	8¾		
6¼	2⅜	SchltbE					4	7	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛	
24½	14½	Schnutt		1o	5.3	3	14	18⅜	18½	18⅜+	⅜	
17½	2¾	Schiller					7	20	10⅝	10⅝	10¾+	⅜
3⅜	2¼	Schrodr					7	18	2⅜	2⅜		
7⅜	6¼	Schwab	n	.30	4.6	6	7	6½	6½	6½+	⅛	
4¼	2⅛	SciMgt		.10	3.3	7	27	3	3	3	+ ⅛	
68¼	37¼	Scope		.65	1.2	8	18	55½	54¾	55	+ ⅛	
93½	23⅜	ScurryR		o		16	x2700	57	51	56¼+	7¾	
17⅜	6¾	Sealcrte		.96t	7.4	6	60	12⅜	12	12¾+	1¼	
1½	13-16	Seaport					1	⅞	⅞	⅞		
5	3	SecCap				9	252	3⅜	3¼	3¼		
19⅜	10¼	SelsDel	s			13	138	12¾	11⅜	12⅜+	1¼	
9¾	5	Selas		.40	6.7	6	64	6	5¾	6	+ ⅜	
1⅜	1½	SellgAsc				3	47	1⅜	1¼	1⅜+	⅛	
13	5⅛	Semtch		.34b	4.1	12	48	8¼	7¾	8¼+1		
6¾	5¼	Srvisco		.40	7.8	4	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼		
7¾	3¼	Serve				10	4	5	5	5		
15½	9¾	SetonCo		.80b	6.1	3	6	9¾ d	9¾	9¾+	⅛	
8¾	3⅝	ShawFt		.40a	11.	4	39	5¾	5¾	5¾+	⅛	
11¾	5½	Sharon	s	.30b	5.8	10	233	6¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛	
6	4⅜	Shawin		.40	9.4	4	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛	
4¾	2½	SheltrR				4	68	3¼	3	3		
7	4	Shopwell		.10e	2.6	6	1	3¾ d	3¾	3¾—	⅛	
28⅜	15¼	Showbt		1	6.6	5	19	15⅝	15¼	15¼		
42	21	Sierrcin		.20	1.1	11	18	28¼	28½	28½+	½	
12	6¾	Sifco		.32	24.	8	12	9¼	9	9		
20½	10¼	Sigma		.40	3.1	7	4	12⅜	12¾	12⅜+	⅜	
9¼	5½	Sikes A		.40a	6.3	3	5	6⅜	6¼	6¼+	⅛	
7¼	3⅜	Silvrcst					14	5	4	4		
5	3	SimcoS		.25b	8.3	6	5	3	3	3		
8¾	3	Solitron				10	321	4⅞	4¾	4⅝+	½	
17¾	10	SorgPap		.54r	4.9	2	10	11	10¾	11	+ ½	
9⅜	5½	Soundsn		.40	7.0	19	17	5¾	5¾	5¾+	⅛	
12⅛	7½	SCEd	pf1.06		13.		5	8¾	8¾	8¾		
13	7¼	SCEd	pf1.88		14.		4	8¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛	
17⅜	8	SCEd	pf1.90		11.		4	11	8¾	8¾+	⅛	
16¼	10⅜	SCEd	pf1.45		13.		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅜	
19⅜	15¼	SCEd	pf1.30		8.0		x15	16⅜	16¼	16¼+	⅛	
25¾	15¾	SCEd	pf2.30		14.		3	16¼	16¼	16¼—	⅛	
85¾	54½	SCEd	pf7.58		14.		x2	54	d54	54	—1	
98⅛	58¾	SCEd	pf8.70		15.		1	59	59	59	+2⅜	
9⅜	6¼	SwFlBk		.60	8.9	4	40	6⅜	6¼	6¼		
25⅜	17½	SwFlB	pf2.18		13.		2	17¾	17¼	17¾+	⅛	
13⅜	9	SpecIVR				5	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜+	¼	
15	6¾	Spector		.43a	6.8	6	20	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅜	
8¼	3¾	Spectro		.19f	3.8		27	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛	
6¾	2¾	SpedOP		.20r	4.7	6	54	3	d 2⅝	3		
6⅞	3⅜	Spencer		.20	4.8	9	69	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛	
27½	22¼	StdAlln		1	4.5	4	1	22¼	22¼	22¼		
26	9½	StdMatl					56	14½	13	14¼+	1⅛	
9⅛	4⅜	Stange		.20	3.5	9	44	5¾	5¼	5¼+	⅜	
4⅜	3¼	Stanwd					4	18	4½	3⅝	4¼+	⅛
15¼	11½	StarSup	s	.80	6.5	3	1	12¼	12¼	12¼—	⅛	
3¼	1½	Stardust					2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛		

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
19⅛	3	Starrtrk					3	5	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
12¾	4⅛	Steelmf		.28	3.7	3	58	7¾	7½	7½+	⅛
23½	17⅛	SteanCh		.92	4.4	7	20	21½	20⅝	20⅞	
2¼	⅛	StertBcp	wi				15	⅞	⅛	⅞	
2¼	1	SterlEl				7	44	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
3½	2⅛	SterlEd		.05e	2.8		3	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
25⅞	10⅛	StrufW		.20b	1.5	22	10	19⅜	19	19⅜+	⅜
3½	2⅜	SunAmn		.24	9.1	5	33	2¾ d	2½	2⅝	
17⅞	⅞	Sunstr		.40a	5.8	5	8	10½	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
96¼	23	Sundnc		.16b	.2	19	x8	61½	52	60¼+	11¼
10	7⅜	SunJr	s	.40	5.1	6	20	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
17⅜	10⅛	Su	rdS	.40b	2.1	6	1	13		13	+ ⅛
12⅜	3½	Su	rd s	.25	6.7	2	46	3¾	3⅝	3¾+	⅛
11½	6½	Supfs	ro	.36	4.5	5	50	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
54¼	29¼	Supmn		.24	.4	23	449	38¼	35⅝	38¼+	2⅜
7	2½	Susqueh			8		98	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
10½	6¼	Susqh	pf		1.5	9	4	8	8	8	
10¼	4⅜	Swnsey		.32b	4.8	9	36	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
44⅜	20⅜	Syntex		1.20	2.1	9	622	25	23¾	24½+	2⅛
25⅞	18¼	Sysco	s	.52	2.6	7	32	20¼	20	20¼+	½
22⅜	10⅜	SystEng				11	237	15⅛	13⅜	15¼+	2⅛
6½	3⅜	SysPln		.24	4.8	4	46	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
					T—T—T						
9¼	3½	TEC		.88	2.3	4	48	3⅝ d	3¼	3½	
4	2	TFI				4	219	2⅛ d	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
22⅜	12⅜	TabPd		.20	1.2	6	70	16½	15¾	16⅛+	⅛
14	8	Tandfl		.40	3.9	5	7	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
9	3¾	Tanner		.28b	7.2	4	54	4	d 4	4	
13⅜	9½	Tasty		1.20b	12.	7	7	10	9¾	9⅞—	⅛
5⅜	1⅜	TechSym				9	82	3⅜	3¼	3¼+	⅛
13⅜	6⅜	TechCp				7	59	9½	8¾	9½+	1⅛
3½	1½	TechTp					108	1¾ d	1¼	1¼	
9½	4½	Tectrol		.28	5.5	8	52	5⅛	4¾	5¼+	⅛
84½	27½	TejonR				43	39	49½	47	48	+1½
35¾	18⅜	Teltec		.50	2.3	9	33	22¼	20¾	22¼+	2⅜
23¼	9¾	Telsci			

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Charades By Alfio Micci



ACROSS

1 Humid
5 "Time —— the essence"
9 Lecturer's aid
14 Rudiments
17 Notion
18 Sinuses
19 Logrolling contest
20 Emporium
22 Wardens
24 Averse to *writing* research papers
26 Circus people
27 Seabees' motto
29 Rock salt
30 TV appendage
31 Cant
32 Wild
33 Seine
34 Urgency
35 Cape hartebeest
36 Humane org.
39 Where a native will clue you in
41 Very *softly*: Mus. dir.
44 Your, in Hanover
45 Gugelhupf
46 Some, in Spain
47 Raja ——, Indian novelist
48 Philippine tree
49 A man's enunciation
53 Choreographer Kurt
55 Elec. *unit*
56 Hippolyte's sire
57 Racket
58 Ardor
59 Beam
61 Briefly *brilliant stars*
62 Curtain recently opened

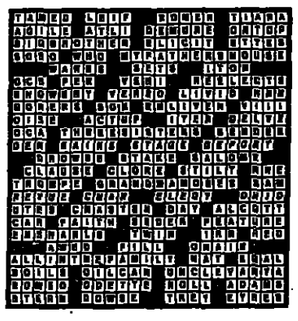
ACROSS

63 Popular health food
64 Sourdough
65 Watson's cry
66 ——-la-la
68 Mites
69 Allotments in Cluny
71 Fleming or Smith
72 Trading place: Abbr.
73 Word on a door
74 Lyrical literature
75 Blockhead
76 Compass reading
77 Cutie Knievel guided
81 Tooth surface
82 Triangle
83 "Let's Make ——"
84 Holiday, for short
85 Becoming
87 City east of Erie
88 Some are à trois
92 "Rigoletto" setting
93 Cousin of a union
94 Steep in a *pickling* solution
95 Hinder nice blokes
97 Country without women
99 Natives of: *Suffix*
100 Finnish lake, to Swedes
101 Sheeplike
102 Lab burner
103 Tate offering
104 Shipment from Iraq
105 Wendy Darling's dog
106 Quiescence

DOWN

1 Pronouncements
2 Bedeck
3 Egyptian amulet
4 G. & S. heroine
5 Hindu god of thunder
6 Cécile and Jeanne
7 Retiree of hockey fame
8 Mussolini was one
9 Agriculturist
10 Sonata movement
11 Kind of saxophone
12 Architect I. M.
13 Fiery bosses
14 Menotti heroine
15 *Washbowl*
16 Minoan's home
18 Concerning
21 Mao —— -tung
23 Nine: Comb. form
25 Injures
28 Feed the kitty
31 Divided, as highways
32 Papal *vestment*
34 B.S.A. outings
35 Birchbark
36 Verdi opera
37 Fake jewelry
38 Shore up an entryway
39 Item spent in *Praha*
40 Rainer
41 Snead swing
42 Former Ph.D. tests
43 Luxurious
45 *Insert mark*
49 Kind of arch?
50 Hole-in-——
51 Shelter
52 Jeweled band
53 He wrote *"What Maisie Knew"*
54 Sphere
58 Cautions
60 Kolinsky, e.g.
61 Special position
62 Expressed *dislike*
63 Sweet potatoes
64 "Three *Sisters*" character
65 He overthrew *Fulgencio*
67 Broadway org.
69 Robust
70 Hydrocarbon
73 Tiresome person grew old
75 Wine bottle
77 Object
78 Gladstones' kin
79 Biographer of 53 Down
80 Entices
81 Craze
82 Execrate
84 Sci-fi pioneer
85 Andalusian song
86 *Diarize*
87 Bizarre
88 —— cum laude
89 Offenbach's "—— Parisienne"
90 Short jackets
91 Body meeting in Paris
92 Year in Luther's time
93 Punkie
94 Conduit
96 Sofia's predecessor
98 Dam org.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

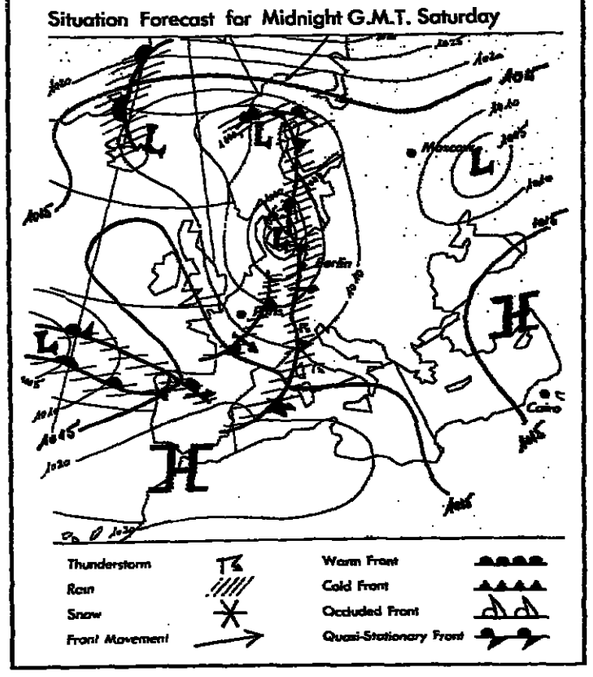


WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	61	Windy	MADRID	18	65	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	13	56	Rain	MIAMI	25	77	Fair
ANKARA	8	47	Overcast	MILAN	13	56	Foggy
ATHENS	15	59	Cloudy	MONTREAL	8	47	Fair
BEIRUT	16	61	Overcast	MOSCOW	0	32	Foggy
BELGRADE	18	65	Cloudy	MUNICH	16	61	Overcast
BERLIN	16	61	Showers	NEW YORK	9	49	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	14	58	Showers	NICE	15	59	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	11	52	Foggy	OSLO	−2	28	Snow
BUDAPEST	15	59	Overcast	PARIS	15	59	Overcast
CASABLANCA	22	72	Fair	PRAGUE	14	58	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Windy	ROME	18	65	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	24	76	Cloudy	SOFIA	14	58	Foggy
DUBLIN	7	45	Rain	STOCKHOLM	1	33	Foggy
EDINBURGH	5	41	Overcast	TEHRAN	17	63	Overcast
FLORENCE	17	63	Overcast	TEL AVIV	18	65	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	15	59	Overcast	TOKYO	13	56	Foggy
GENEVA	14	58	Showers	TUNIS	21	70	Cloudy
HELSINKI	2	35	Foggy	VIENNA	14	58	Overcast
HOUSTON	16	61	Cloudy	WARSAW	8	47	Rain
ISTANBUL	5	41	Rain	WASHINGTON	10	50	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	76	Cloudy	ZURICH	15	59	Cloudy
LISBON	17	63	Foggy				
LONDON	12	54	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	16	65	Rain				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; rest others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



Sheba the Cockatoo Wouldn't Talk, But Now It Won't Have to Listen

DEDHAM, Mass., March 27 (AP) — A 12-member jury agreed yesterday with a Boston veterinarian that "there are some birds that, no matter how much time you can spend with them, won't talk."

After deliberating an hour, the Norfolk County Superior Court jury decided that Jane Messina had no grounds to collect damages from Debby's Pet Land of Brockton because Sheba, a white sulphur-crested cockatoo that she bought there, has not said a word in two years.

"They're like humans," agreed Judge Vincent Brogna after the testimony of Dr. Margaret Petrak of the Angell Memorial Animal Hospital. "Some are smarter than others, some are retards."

Mrs. Messina had testified that she talked to Sheba, the cockatoo in question, three times a day for two years, trying fruitlessly to coax a word in response.

She said that she also played a record repeating the phrase, "Hello, how are you?" in front of Sheba's cage two to six hours each day, also without response.

Possibly relieved that all that was over and done with, Sheba remained silent during its third day in court, despite the adverse verdict for its owner.

Nevertheless, Mrs. Messina said that she had no intention of getting rid of her speechless pet. "I've grown attached to the bird," she said, having lost hope of being awarded triple damages for the $1,200 purchase.

However, her attorney, Terence McCarthy, said that he may appeal the verdict to the Supreme Judicial Court.

BOOKS

AMONG FRIENDS
Personal Letters of Dean Acheson

Edited by David S. McLellan and David C. Acheson. Dodd, Mead. 350 pp. $17.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

ACCORDING to Dean Acheson early on in this engaging selection of letters: "I can think of no more delightful period or place in which to have lived than middle-19th century England, when the country was run by a small group of highly intelligent and quite largely disinterested men." Much later, he says: "There is nothing divine or sacred about public service, any more than about dentistry," but he is quick to add that "there is no better or fuller life for a man of spirit. The old Greek conception of happiness is relevant here: 'the exercise of vital powers along lines of excellence, in a life affording them scope.' "

Acheson had the intelligence, the disinterestedness, the spirit, the vital powers and the scope — over 75 years of scope. When he wasn't forgetting Greek and learning Italian, or writing short stories and making cabinets, or reading J.D. Salinger and Saint-Simon, or trying (and failing) to substitute martinis for sherry at meetings of the Yale Corporation, he was advising presidents on the conduct of foreign policy in a period of history more dreadful than delightful.

Every president from Franklin Roosevelt to Richard Nixon consulted him. His personal favorite was Harry Truman, for whom of course he was secretary of state during the Korean War and the onslaughts of Sen. Joseph McCarthy. Because "Among Friends" is exactly what it says it is — 53 years of correspondence with his friends, his children and vagrant strangers who asked his counsel on *everything from Vietnam to the waxing* of a mustache — there are many letters to Truman, and most of them are playful, and none of them smells of the Dictaphone. The letters to his lifelong friends Felix Frankfurter and Archibald MacLeish are equally unbuttoned. If you held up his letters to his children and grandchildren in front of a mirror, you would see a grinning imp.

A man whose marriage and friendships and career in public service last for half a century is a lucky man. Acheson seems to have been fortunate from the beginning. It was natural that he go to college at Yale; that he find Frankfurter at the Harvard Law School; that Frankfurter should commend him to Louis Brandeis, for whom he clerked at the Supreme Court while dabbling in labor law; that he should be on hand at the outset of the New Deal, and that Roosevelt should forgive him his sins of insufficient enthusiasm just in time for World War II. One envies him, as well, his cook, butler, maid, vacations in Antigua, the supple prose — his autobiographical "Morning at Noon" and "Present at the Creation" are wonderful books — and his acquaintance with General of the Army George Marshall.

That he should have been charming as well as lucky is a bonus for the reader. In 1943: "We are having revolutionary activities in the old Department of State. First of all, we now 'speak.' The State Department Speaks' is a series of four radio programs at 7 p.m. Saturday nights. I go on next Saturday with my buddy Mr. Berle and two others. We tell all, to the wonderment of the populace, the despair of our own friends, and the exasperation of The Washington Post. I am told the public eats it up. If it does indigestion lies ahead. It is not as good as the Aldrich Family and not as bad as Arthur Godfrey at 7:45 a.m."

On Eisenhower's State Department: "Dulles' people seem to me like cossacks quartered in a grand old city hall, burning the paneling to cook with." On William Benton and Chester Bowles, who used to be partners in an ad agency and who then found themselves running against each other for the Senate from Connecticut: "Time spent in the advertising business seems to create a permanent deformity like the Chinese habit of foot binding." On the novels of Lawrence Durrell: "As for Justine, I was so damned bored with her I didn't care who slept with her, so long as it wasn't I."

Several letters reporting on a trip to Cambodia in 1962 are travel-writing of the highest order. The poison-pen portraits of De Gaulle, Adenauer and other luminaries excite and dismay. He has interesting things to say on education, lawn mowers, businessmen and Canada. And then, inevitably, the letters circle back to the Truman administration he served so steadfastly. It was, at least in memory, a kind of Eden. On Kennedy's White House: "There is also a preoccupation here with *our* 'image.' It makes one look at oneself instead of at the problem. How will I look fielding this hot line drive to shortstop? This is a good way to miss the ball altogether." Truman and Acheson, he says, never worried about their image, nor did they trim their foreign policy to fit domestic politics.

To be sure, to the very end, he was an unrepentant cold warrior, obsessed with Germany, recommending a pre-emptive air strike against the Cuban missiles, supporting Johnson's invasion of the Dominican Republic. It took him a long time to see Vietnam as a losing proposition. He also opposed the publication of the Pentagon Papers and the busing of black schoolchildren. He could, though, look back on his career and say, "I don't think that the Republic has been a loser on the whole," and many of us would agree with him.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS



B.C.



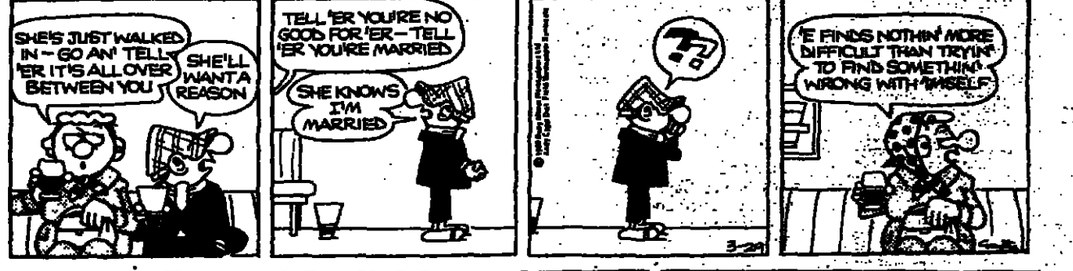
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MEWNO

YAIDS

BAGLEM

LOOBER



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

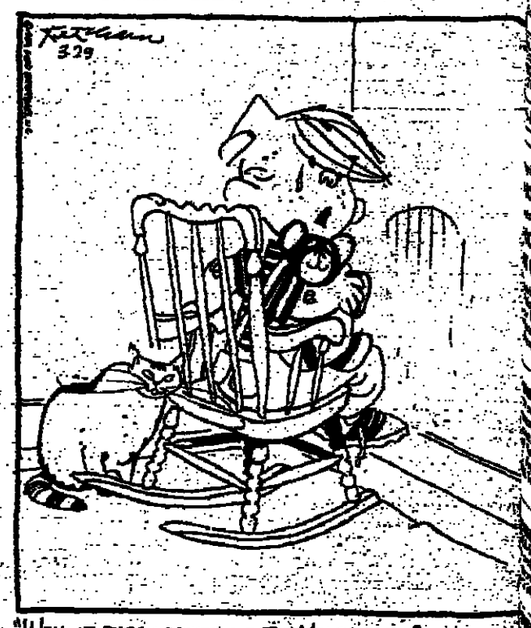
Answer: ____ IN THE ____

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: KEYED CHALK ACCENT GROUCH
Answer: How does a couple go dancing Dutch treat?—CHECK TO CHECK

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



Red Smith

A Nice Little Race

HALLANDALE, Fla., March 28 (NYT) — They were asking Buck Thornburg about the riding instructions he gets from Tommy Kelly. "He tells what he wants the horse to do," Thornburg said. "I try to get the horse to do it and if I can't, I do something else."

Trainers at the breakfast laughed. They have all had the experience of pitching their jockeys do something else. Sometimes the jock has a mind of his own. Sometimes the horse has. And sometimes the rider is an apprentice — a bug boy with no mind to speak of, one who just sings on and prays.

It has been a long while since Thornburg had his bug, the asterisk in the race program that denotes an apprentice's weight allowance. Thornburg rides Plugged Nickle, a colt Tommy Kelly trains for Jan Schiff, and up to now he has been able to make the horse do what the trainer wants.

Biggie

Right now Kelly wants Plugged Nickle to win tomorrow's $175,000 Florida Derby "and then go on to Kentucky for the big one." Thornburg will try to arrange that. Six other trainers with seven other horses and seven other jockeys will endeavor to prevent.

As Florida racing dates go this year, the Derby is the last major test for these parts for 3-year-olds whose owners have designs on the Triple Crown — the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness and the Belmont Stakes. Plugged Nickle is the favorite at Gulfstream, and if he wins his odds on the Kentucky Derby winner will, which have dropped from 12-1 to 3-1, probably will melt further. However, the top horses have been beating one another this winter, leaving the 3-year-olds divison in a state of confusion. If something like Joanie's Chief or Inland Voyager gets into the act here, confusion will be compounded. At breakfast, horsemen talked about the possibilities.

Tommy Kelly said it best. Asked which rivals he felt he had to beat, he said: "I always feel we have to beat 'em all. It's tough to win and easy to lose."

Plugged Nickle, a bay son of Key to the Mint and Buckpasser's daughter, Toll Booth, was sent to Kelly with other homebreds from Schiff's farm in Kentucky. He was the best-looking one of the group, Kelly said, and he trained the best. The colt won his maiden start, went to school in a few races, then smashed his field in a one-mile allowance at Aqueduct.

Talking Horse

"We tried him for distance in the Laurel Futurity at a mile and a sixteenth at Pimlico," Kelly said. "He won. To make sure that wasn't a fluke, we sent him a mile and an eighth in the Remsen, where he caught a sloppy track and won. He told us he wasn't just a fast-track horse."

Rested from mid-November to Feb. 26, Plugged Nickle lost his first 1980 start to Gold Stage at Hialeah. His next race was the seven-furlong Hutcheson Stakes at Gulfstream. He burst between horses and won by seven lenths. "You got a good deal of education in that race," Kelly said.

"He was going easy at the finish," Thornburg said. "I was surprised — didn't think he won by that far till I saw the rerun. You can put him anywhere you want; he'll go in front or come from behind."

Other trainers told why they were in the Derby. Lou Rondinello has an entry from John Galbreath's Darby Dan Farm — Starbinia, who has speed and, Rondinello believes, will like the distance of a mile and an eighth, and Inland Voyager, who comes from behind.

Joanie's Chief's second in Gulfstream's Fountain of Youth made Gene Jacobs, his trainer, "90 percent happy. The 10 percent is from second to first." Gold Stage, beaten back to third as favorite in the Fountain of Youth, had a five-day virus before that race and was short on condition.

Lord Gallant ran well at Hialeah. Brilliant Company, the surprise entry, has been finishing stoutly without quite getting there in top company. Naked Sky's people pulled $5,000 to make their gray a supplementary entry in the derby after he won the Fountain of Youth.

"He really kicked into gear when I asked him," said Jerry Bailey, who rides Naked Sky. "After he got in front he started goofing around, but if anything had come up on him he woulda took off again. Plugged Nickle is a solid sort of horse, but if my horse runs like he did in the Fountain of Youth, we'll have a real nice little horse race."

Transactions

BASEBALL

National League

LOS ANGELES—Waived Johnny Oates, catcher. Traded Rick Washington, shortstop, to Seattle for Wayne Cowbery, infielder.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

NEW JERSEY—Extended contract of Bob Hopkinson, assistant coach, through 1981-82 season.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

SAN FRANCISCO—Traded Mike Hogan, fullback, and Tom Dempsey, defensive back, to the New York Giants for Jimmy Robinson, wide receiver, and Ray Rhodes, cornerback.

COLLEGE

NORTH CAROLINA STATE—Named Jim Valvano basketball coach.

Pam Shriver Again Puts Her Shoulder Into Tennis

By Jane Gross

NEW YORK, March 28 (NYT) — Pam Shriver's coach punched her playfully in the arm and said: "How's your shoulder, Shrive? Not that I'm at all concerned about it."

When she turned to him with a grim smile, Don Candy patted her gently. It is still a bit early for jokes about Shriver's right shoulder, the one that unleashed the powerful serve that took her to the final of the 1978 United States Open as a 16-year-old and has plagued both teacher and pupil for almost a year.

"That shoulder is her mind, her soul, her courage," Candy said. "It fits in with the 6-foot height. It fits in with wanting to hurt the ball. She had grave concern about whether or not she could play this game anymore. She had to look at herself and say, 'Is it finished? Is it over?' "

On the Double

Within days of her high school graduation last spring, after cramming two years of work into one to *turn pro, Shriver developed tendinitis and withdrew* from Wimbledon. She returned to competition after six weeks, but was still apprehensive and uncomfortable.

A year after her giddy debut at Flushing Meadows, Shriver lost to an unknown teen-ager in the first round of the 1979 Open, stiff-legged with fear on the court and tearful afterward.

Two weeks *later, after a tonsilectomy, she rushed* back to the circuit to redeem herself, only to experience a new, frightening shoulder problem. She could serve adequately for a few days, then the arm would go dead and she would lose control.

In one tournament last fall, during a first-round loss, she served 17 double faults and no aces. The next week, in a first-round loss to Wendy Turnbull, some of Shriver's first serves *flew 20 feet over* the baseline and into the stands.

After the second disastrous loss, Candy brought Shriver to New York to see Dr. John Marshall, the orthopedic surgeon who since died in a plane crash. Marshall discovered a generally healthy joint that had not developed well enough to handle the stress of her powerful game, and he prescribed a strenuous weight-training program.

"Old Mother Nature was screaming out," Candy said, "to stop the destruction of a shoulder that wasn't quite ready for what we were doing to it. If we had it to do over again, we'd do it differently — temper the serving with building up her shoulder and back. But you're always smarter after the horse has bolted."

Sore But Strong

For a month after Marshall's diagnosis, Shriver devoted herself to weight training, working on a Nautilus machine and wall pulleys until she was "shaking like a leaf." She is still months away from full strength, Candy says, but now the shoulder "doesn't fall apart. Even if it's sore, it's still strong."

Since her return to tournament play in November, the 17-year-old Shriver's singles results have been mixed. She has pulled out of two tournaments, suffered several first-round losses and reached the quarterfinals of two events. She and Candy were especially encouraged by a 6-0, 6-1 victory over Andrea Jaegger last month in Dallas and by consistently good performances in doubles with Laura DuPont.

Last week, the Shriver-DuPont team, seeded third in the Avon championship, lost to the No. 2 team of Rosie Casals and Turnbull.

Candy insists that Shriver "is not afraid anymore. Her mind is clear if she wants to serve hard," he said. "She warms up and tees off."

Shriver, however, still seems concerned that the pain will return, uneasy that she has defaulted matches she might have finished and uncertain about how soon, if ever, she will return to the promising form of her 16th summer.

"When I first started I thought it was pretty easy," she said. "Now I see myself in two years not necessarily No. 2 or 3, but hopefully in the top 10.

"Don tells me all the time just to take small steps — that the kind of game I play, the kind of person I am, I'm not going to be consistent. I expect a certain level, and when I don't get it I'm spoiled. When I'm not playing well I don't even want to practice, and it should be just the opposite. I'm getting better, slowly, but unless I can serve well, I'm not going to beat many people. I'm not really afraid. I just worry."

As Candy sees it, Shriver's struggle has been exacerbated by so-called experts — who he will identify only as "people who have been champions" — insisting that she should change her style, learn to play a baseline game.

"I'm living a real-life drama with the young lady, and everyone has all the answers," he said with unusual anger. "There are all kinds of theories about how she should out-Tracy Tracy Austin, but I've never seen anybody in tennis do anything like that. Nobody can give me the name of a soul who started out one way in this game and changed it, especially when they were successful.

"I am adamant that you don't take a horse and teach it to thread a needle. They're talking about a whole restructuring of heart and mind under pressure. They want her to turn her God-given ability around 100 percent.

"She is a special type of powerhouse player who could never twinkle-toes it from the back of the court. That would kill her or, worse still, break her down. That is a very firm conviction that Pammy has nothing but faith in. Pam realizes that with no serve, she's not a champion."

Shriver Gains Finals

CARLSBAD, Calif., March 28 (UPI) — Fifth-seeded Pam Shriver routed Stacy Margolin, 6-0, 6-2, last night to advance to the finals of a $50,000 women's tennis tournament here.

Shriver ran her tournament games-won streak to 19 before Margolin, who earlier had upset top-seeded Virginia Marsikova, held serve in the fourth game of the second set. Kate Latham, the No. 4 seed, made the finals with a 6-2, 2-6, 6-4 victory over Pam Teeguarden.



Pam Shriver

Pate Leads Heritage Golf by 2

From Agency Dispatches

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S.C., March 28 — Jerry Pate, who has missed two cuts and not finished higher than ninth this year, overcame 30-mph winds with a 5-under-par 66 yesterday to take the first round-lead in the $300,000 Heritage Golf Classic.

Pate made five birdies and narrowly missed two others, and held a two-stroke lead over Leonard Thompson and John Mahaffey. Doug Tewell and George Burns, were tied at 69; 10 players, including Tom Watson, Bob Goalby, Gary Player, Ben Crenshaw and Ray Floyd were at 70.

Pate dominated the toughest holes on the course. A 3-iron shot set up a 6-foot birdie putt on the 8th; he settled for a par at 10 when he missed a 5-foot birdie putt, but holed out 12-footers for birdies on the 11th and 12th.

"I'm at the stage of my career where I should be winning and winning consistently," said the man who won the 1976 United States Open as a PGA tour rookie. "I've eased up too much at times recently. *I've got to just stick in there and* fight until they run up the flag and somebody says it's over."

Thompson had a shot at the lead until he reached the 402-yard par four 12th hole, but his second shot hit a tree and went out of bounds. *He took a double-bogey six.* "Some of the players here have bad breaks," he said. "I just hit bad shots."

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
x-Philadelphia	46	11	18	110	310	236
y-NY Islanders	36	28	11	83	260	224
y-NY Rangers	35	29	10	80	283	260
y-Atlanta	33	29	12	78	268	244
Washington	26	38	11	63	246	276

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
y-Chicago	33	24	18	84	228	232
y-St. Louis	31	33	12	74	247	268
Edmonton	26	36	12	64	286	309
Vancouver	23	37	15	61	233	269
Colorado	18	45	12	48	220	293
Winnipeg	18	46	11	47	204	299

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
x-Montreal	45	20	16	106	308	230
Los Angeles	29	34	13	71	279	299
Pittsburgh	28	34	13	69	238	279
Hartford	25	32	17	67	275	290
Detroit	25	39	11	61	248	277

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
y-Buffalo	43	17	15	101	288	191
y-Boston	43	20	13	99	297	223
y-Minnesota	35	25	14	84	301	239
Toronto	33	27	5	71	287	302
Quebec	25	40	9	59	223	271

x-clinched division title
y-clinched playoff berth

Thursday's Results

Boston 7, St.Louis 1 (Lolande 2 (10), Bourque (15), Middleton (40), Marcotte (4), Secord (33), McCrimmon (5); Federko (34)).

Buffalo 10, Detroit 1 (Perreault (35), McKegney (18), Van Boxmeer 2 (15), McClanahan (5), Luce 2 (12), Monsarrat (4), Gare 2 (53); Foligno (35)).

Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2 (Holmgren (28), Propp 2 (33), Ververgaert (13), Clarke (12); Hajdo (17), Tardif (27)).

Pittsburgh 2, Los Angeles 2 (Libett (14), Shutt (1); Harris (17), Simmer (53)).



AP

Jerry Pate
Blasting out at Hilton Head

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
x-Boston	40	20	.750	—
y-Philadelphia	38	22	.725	2
New York	39	43	.476	22
Washington	27	43	.463	23
New Jersey	33	47	.413	27

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
x-Atlanta	52	30	.625	—
y-San Antonio	40	48	.500	10
Houston	39	47	.488	11
Indiana	36	44	.450	14
Cleveland	36	44	.450	14
Detroit	16	64	.200	34

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
y-Milwaukee	48	36	.600	—
y-Kansas City	45	35	.563	3
Denver	30	52	.366	19
Chicago	29	51	.363	19
Utah	24	56	.300	24

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
x-Los Angeles	58	22	.725	—
y-Seattle	54	26	.675	4
y-Phoenix	53	27	.662	5
y-Portland	38	42	.475	20
San Diego	35	45	.438	22
Golden State	24	56	.300	34

x-clinched division title
y-clinched playoff berth

Thursday's Results

Atlanta 117, New Jersey 100 (Drew 30, Criss 21; Robinson 25, Pressley 19).

Milwaukee 143, Denver 95 (Cummings 30, Bridgeman 22; Wilkerson 31, Issel 19).

Philadelphia 103, New York 101 (Erving 24, Bibby 16; Cartwright 22, R. Williams 18).

Los Angeles 97, Utah 95 (Wilkes 21, Johnson 19; Dawkins 15, Bristow 14).

Portland 96, San Diego 93 (Owens 18, Natt 14; Natter 24, Free 17).

Cleveland 118, Washington 111 (Robisch 26, Mitchell 23; Unseld 22, Hayes 19).

Real Madrid Wins Title in Basketball

BERLIN, March 28 (AP) — Rafael Rullan scored 27 points last night to lead Real Madrid to a 89-85 victory over Maccabi Tel Aviv for the European Cup basketball title.

Earl Williams of Tel Aviv had a game-high 31 points, and teammates Aulcie Perry and Jim Boatwright added 22 points each.

La. Tech Completes Staff

RUSTON, La., March 28 (AP) — Louisiana Tech it has completed the revamping of its athletic department by hiring Alan Jones, former associate athletic director at Mississippi State, as Tech's new AD.

The Major-League 10 — Potential Keys to 1980's 4 Divisional Races

By Fred McMane

NEW YORK, March 28 (UPI) — major-leaguers could drastically alter the courses of the 1980 pennant races in the four divisions. They are pitchers Rich Gossage, Nolan Ryan, Bruce Kison, Don Stanhouse and Frank Pastore; outfielders Greg Luzinski, Ron LeFlore and Larry Hisle; first baseman Willie Stargell and Manager Jim Frey.



Don Stanhouse

Many think the New York Yankees were unseated as American League East champions last season because of the injury that sidelined Gossage for much of the campaign.

The AL's premier reliever in 1978, Gossage tore ligaments in his left thumb during an April scuffle with teammate Cliff Johnson. He missed 12 weeks, appearing in only 36 games (as opposed to 63 the previous year) and managing only 18 saves.

"It really hurt the club mentally a lot," Gossage says. "Any time you lose a key player it's going to hurt you, especially when you don't have anyone to back you up."

Big Bucks

The Houston Astros are spending $1 million a year on free agent Ryan. Although he has pitched four no-hitters and ranks fourth on the all-time strikeout list, his career record is only 167-159. Still, combining him in a starting rotation with the likes of J.R. Richard, Joe Niekro and Ken Forsch is an awesome prospect.

Ryan wants to prove the Astros' money was wisely invested. "I saw what happened at California when we signed Joe Rudi, Bobby Grich and Don Baylor. The organization built them up like we were getting three Willie Mayses in their prime. They promised the fans a pennant.



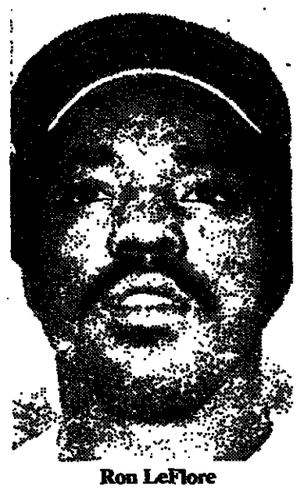
Greg Luzinski

"So Rudi and Grich got hurt that first year because they were pressing too hard and Baylor got off to a miserable start. See what I mean? Free agents have a tendency to give in to the pressure because they want so badly to show the fans they're worth the money."

With Ryan gone, California is banking heavily on Kison to pick up the slack. Kison is not as durable, but Angel Manager Jim Fregosi is convinced the former Pirate's leadership and competitiveness will rub off on the rest of the staff.

The Dodgers lacked a bullpen stopper last season and are hoping Stanhouse, signed as a free agent, can do the job. Stanhouse spent the last two seasons as the ace of the Baltimore bullpen; he protected nine of 10 one-run leads last year, and that's why Los Angeles invested $2.1 million in him. Says Manager Tom Lasorda: "Just so he gets 'em out."

The Reds are counting on their young pitching staff to retain their NL West championship, and Pastore, 22, should be a leading figure. He won five of his last seven decisions for the Reds last year. Although he has had less than a year of big-league experience, he's considered one of the best young prospects in the majors.



Ron LeFlore

Much of the Philadelphia Phillies' problems last year could be traced to the poor performance of Luzinski. Bothered by injuries, he slumped to .252 and 18 home runs after hitting .265 with 35 homers in 1978. He is so determined to have a good season that he shed 22 pounds over the winter.

"I've grown up with him," says Phillie Manager Dallas Green. "I don't think a lot of people understand the frustration he went through last year. He got a negative press. Greg would be the first to admit he didn't handle it very well. But he looked at himself in the mirror, the way a man would do, and decided to do something about it. He has. I'm betting my house he has a super year."

The Montreal Expos, who battled the Pirates until the final day of the season last year, are hoping the acquistion of outfielder LeFlore will make the difference. LeFlore, a .297 hitter in six seasons with Detroit, will start in left and will provide the Expos with a superb leadoff hitte.

"We are going to make a lot of teams think," said LeFlore, who stole 78 bases last season. "We are going to make things happen. I feel I'll gain a step or step-and-a-half on the artificial surfaces."

With the possible exception of Gossage, no injury hurt a team more last season than the one suffered by Milwaukee's Hisle. The all-star center-fielder suffered a separation in his shoulder and was lost for the season.

Hisle, who hit 34 homers and drove in 115 runs in 1978, is confident. "I've conditioned myself to accept challenge," he says.

In many ways Stargell is under the most scrutiny. The 39-year-old co-winner of the NL's Most Valuable Player award was the Pirates' clutch man last season, when he hit 32 homers and drove in 81 runs in only 126 games. If the Pirates are to repeat, many believe Stargell will have to have a big season.

The key will lie in concentration. "I know there's a tendency to relax, but I still love the game so much, it's like I was still a kid out there," he says. "To me, playing ball is like being a farmer. He's got to respect the earth, the land he works. That's the only way a farmer can be rewarded — for his crops. I know I cannot take the game for granted."

The manager with the toughest act to follow is Frey. He is replacing Whitey Herzog, who led the Royals to three consecutive AL West titles from 1976-78 and to a second-place finish last season. Herzog was heavily criticized by several players for his outspoken views, but he did produce. Frey brings a more low-key attitude and the advantage of having served for 10 years under one of baseball's best managers, Earl Weaver, at Baltimore.

"The Royals could not have picked a better man than Jim," says Weaver. "I wish him all the success in the world . . . right up to the playoffs."

Exhibition Baseball

Tuesday's Games

Boston 9, Baltimore 7
Atlanta 7, Texas 5
Toronto 7, Cincinnati 2
Philadelphia 12, Chicago (A) 5
Pittsburgh 4, Minnesota 2
Kansas City 2, St.Louis 1
Los Angeles 12, New York (N) 5
Houston 6, Montreal 5
Milwaukee 7, Seattle 2
Oakland 6, San Diego 1
San Francisco 7, Cleveland 1
California 2, Chicago (N) 1
Detroit 4, New York (A) 2

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Olympic Solutions: The Bus and Idaho

WASHINGTON — President Carter has asked all companies which were going to supply equipment, food and drink to the Moscow Olympics to refrain from doing so. Millions of dollars will go down the drain if everyone complies.

I'll go along with the president's boycott, with one exception. To leave the detente door just slightly open, I think the president should permit the people who ran the bus system from the parking lots to the stadiums at Lake Placid to provide the transportation for the Moscow games.



Buchwald

I can't think of any gesture that would be more meaningful. If the system works as well as it did at Lake Placid, no one will be able to get to the events and the people who came from all over the world will be furious at the Soviets for ruining their fun. If the Lake Placid transportation plans for busing are used in Moscow, there will be thousands of empty seats at every event, and television audiences all over the world will believe President Carter's boycott was a smashing success.

We could even go so far as to tell the Russians that they could keep the buses after the games are over.

As for the other items for the Olympics, it seems unfair for the manufacturers, who have been working on them all winter, to take a financial bath. What do you do with the souvenirs and other products with the Moscow Olympic logo on them?

* * *

Not too many people know about it, but there is a place in the United States called Moscow, Idaho. What would be wrong with having a summer Olympics in Moscow, Idaho, not so much to let our athletes compete as to give American entrepreneurs an opportunity to unload all their stock?

It could also give NBC an opportunity to get off the hook. They could televise the games, starting each program with the announcer saying, "And now — live from Moscow — the Summer Olympics." No mention would be made of Idaho.

I'm not suggesting outright duplicity, but there is no reason why American athletes could not wear East German, Russian and Hungarian track suits, as well as U.S. ones, so the viewing audience would have a rooting interest in the results.

If the idea doesn't appeal to NBC, they could use a split screen and at the same moment they're running a relay race in Moscow, U.S.S.R., our men and women would be running it in Moscow, Idaho. If we beat their time, we would declare our team the winners.

The only things Americans had to look forward to this summer were the political conventions and the Moscow Olympics.

* * *

As time goes on, more and more people say the president made a mistake. He should have urged a boycott of the political conventions and allowed Americans to participate in the games.

I am not criticizing Mr. Carter for his decision not to have the U.S. team go to Moscow. I'm just trying to find a solution which will satisfy his foreign policy and also give us something to watch on TV.

If we knew the Lake Placid bus system was being used in Russia, and we could still watch an Olympics from Moscow, Idaho, our summer would be made.

$400,000 Paid For 1804 Dollar

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., March 28 (AP) — A scarce 1804 U.S. silver dollar has been sold to two El Paso coin dealers at an auction here for $400,000, described as the highest price ever paid for a silver coin.

Bidding opened at $175,000 and increased in steps of $25,000, with Larry Hanks and Bill Pullen snapping up the coin "in about 60 seconds," on Wednesday, the first night of a three-day rare coin auction, a spokesman said.

The silver dollar commanded a high price because only 15 silver dollars were minted in 1804 "and only 12 are still known to be in existence," he said.

Burros

Beasts of Burden Have Become Burden Of Beasts in U.S. Deserts and Parks

By John Barbour

LOS ALAMOS LAKE, Ariz. (AP) — They keep turning them out the way they used to — one at a time.

It's always the same model — the same perky, impudent ears, the same big, innocent eyes, the same cuddly, oversized head. Elsewhere they call them ass or donkey or equus asinus. Here they call them burro, but they mean pest.

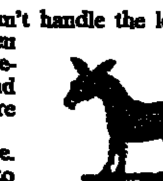
In a world where the snail darter challenges the dam, this little creature which once roamed North America before there was man, this trusty little beast which followed Don Quixote and Sancho Panza to their battles and carried Mary to Bethlehem, this poor benighted devil which Congress protected along with the mustang in 1971, this hardy, gregarious, sure-footed, obstinate, stupid, wise and patient ass is in trouble again, caught between man and nature and history.

Hereabouts, they round them up and ship them out to foster homes around the country. West of here, some say, they are causing trouble for the U.S. Navy at China Lake, Calif. South of here, some say, they compete unfairly with bighorn sheep. North of here, in the Grand Canyon National Park, there are plans to kill off several hundred if ways cannot be found to economically remove them from the remote and fragile canyons that run to the Colorado River.

Everyone is sad about the whole state of affairs. No one wants to shoot the little critters, but they probably will be shot.

The highways that sprint through this bittersweet desert accommodate the thousands of rubber-footed beasts-of-little-burden turned out by auto plants the world over.

But the desert just can't handle the lowly burro, which has been carting man and his belongings over a thousand landscapes since before the Old Testament.



Yet you rarely see one. By day they retreat into the gullies and arroyos. By night they venture toward the manmade lake, leaving clumps of manure along the road and occasionally breaking the dark stillness with an adenoidal agony inadequately called a bray.

Park rangers fence in their trailer-homes to protect what trees the meager desert allows from both burros and ranch cattle. The burros eat almost anything, and there is little to eat.

Which is the problem. On less than four inches of rain a year, desert plant life grows slowly. The largest plants are the palos verdes trees, which rarely grow much taller than a man, and the sparse mesquite.

The browsing burro grabs the tender growing tips of the palos verdes branches in his teeth, gives it a jerk with a twist of his massive head. The brittle palos verdes cracks and breaks well into the shrub. The burro consumes the tender bark and leaves the broken branch to the desert sun.

It takes the desert a long time to grow another branch. Officials estimate that half of the palos verdes trees within a mile of the lake are dead from animal grazing. Within three miles, the trees have been stripped of 85 percent of their vegetation.

Furthermore, the small bands of burros leave the desert hillsides scarred by their tracks. The desert is so frozen in time that tank ruts still survive from World War II training.

One might think back not too long ago when the notion about deserts was to make them bloom, not preserve their sterility. However, land managers who have to deal with deserts today feel obligated or are mandated to preserve their natural state. The Los Alamos Lake region consists of a state park where people come to swim, fish and boat in a desert wonderland, surrounded by federal land under the Bureau of Land Management. The bureau is also mandated to maintain its lands for multiple uses — everything from mining to wildlife preservation, from range management to recreation.

Adopt a Burro Program

The burro gets in the way. So, since 1975, the bureau has rounded up 1,600 of the critters and sent them out on its Adopt a Burro program for people who want them for pets. There are many more applications than there are burros.

But the program is generally humane and keeps the herd down to the 175 or so that the 212,000 acres can support.

Not so lucky is Merle Stitt, superintendent of the Grand Canyon National Park. His burro herd is scattered over some of the most remote and inaccessible land in the West. Old solutions won't work.

The park had its first burro problems in the early 1920s. In 1932, Chief Ranger J.P. Brooks reported: "Overgrazed conditions existed on all areas ranged over by burros. In many places herbage growth was cropped to the roots and some species of shrubbery were totally destroyed. Soil erosion was greater in burro-infested areas."

In the next seven years, nearly 1,500 burros were shot and left to decompose, reducing the herd to about 50 head. Park officials thought they could live with that, but the burro came back and 370 more were removed from 1932 to 1956.

Since the control program began, until 1969 when it was ended, almost 2,900 burros were killed or removed from the park. Publicized burro hunts of the late 1960s were responsible for a public outcry against the killing.

But the burro, which reproduces a fifth of its number each year, has come back again. Park Service people, looking at the damage done, figured they had a herd of 2,500. A sampling indicates there are only about 400, although Stitt says, "they do an awful lot of damage for 400."

Dean Durfee, who manages the Los Alamos Lake burro program for the BLM, explains that the burros have little else to do. "Jenny will drop a colt and when she's still nursing Jack will come along and get her ready for another one."

It used to be, in the Los Alamos Lake area, that casual hunting held the numbers down. But some folks actually relished burro meat.



But Congress put an end to that, and since the burro has no natural predators in the desert and is remarkably immune to most disease, Jack and Jenny keep multiplying and multiplying.

Stitt says the burro problem in the park became intolerable, and in 1978 the Park Service proposed a control plan. There was no opposition at first, but then various groups came forward to say there must be a better way.

The Park Service did an Environmental Impact Statement on its plan. It put two cowboys with dogs to work on the most accessible area — the Tonto Plateau — to see how much it would cost to bring the burros out alive. It came to $440 apiece.

Next, they sent in park rangers with tranquilizer guns and helicopters to see how much that would cost. It came to $1,200 per burro.

"Shooting is more certain and it only costs $60 apiece," Stitt says.

Now some conservationists are trying to collect money to bring the animals out alive — and the Park Service has given them two months to see if it is feasible. If it is, they can have longer.

Meanwhile the burros keep chomping away in their secret places, and they claim natural grasses like the dropseed and Indian rice grass, mesquite, black brush, brittle bush and a crust-forming lichen that helps hold the land together. Some of the damage is irreparable.

"It takes 50 to 100 years for a desert to repair itself," Stitt says.

But it only takes an average of 18 months between colts for every Jenny — and burros sometimes live to the age of 20.

Domesticated by the Spanish from African herds, the burro came here with the Conquistadors. The hunt for gold and silver in remote mountains gave the burro a special status. It could go anywhere and carry anything.

But when prospecting dried up, the burros were turned loose and adapted to the wild again. Therefore they are not considered native wild creatures, although there is evidence that asses roamed the North American continent in prehistoric times.

Congress protected the burro against slaughter when it protected the wild horse — but it also told the National Park Service even earlier to keep the national parks in their natural state. The two objectives seem to be incompatible.

PEOPLE: Pope Expected to Visit Paris in Early June

Pope John Paul II will go to Paris in early June to visit Notre Dame Cathedral, the Sacre Coeur church and Unesco headquarters, Vatican sources said. There was no official confirmation of the trip, in keeping with the Vatican custom of allowing the host country to announce a papal visit first. But a Vatican source said the pope had been invited by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, headquartered in Paris, and Cardinal **Francois Marty**, the archbishop of Paris.

* * *

Mark Von Behren, a 17-year-old high school junior in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and ward of a state court, won an $18,000 silver Porsche-924 in a drawing. But he can't afford to keep it because of the nearly $5,000 in federal and state taxes, insurance premiums, maintenance charges and incidental expenses that go with the prize. "It's unreal," he said. "It's a beautiful car, the kind you dream of someday having. But, realistically, what business does a kid like me have with a car like that?" Von Behren has lived by himself since family problems not of his doing forced him into a foster home two years ago. After proving himself dependable, a judge allowed him to move into his own apartment. He receives an allowance from the state plus wages from a part-time job. **Frank Anthes**, his boss, describes him as "an outstanding young man." As a reward for his industry, Anthes took him to Las Vegas for a trade convention. That's when the youngster's name was drawn from 30,000 entrants in a contest to win the Porsche. His only sensible option, he said, is to sell the car, hoping he will clear $10,000 after taxes and other costs. And he'll go back to riding his motorcycle.

* * *

Christina Onassis, daughter of the late shipping magnate, will present the first $100,000 awards of the Alexander Onassis Foundation to **Simone Weil** and former British prime Minister **Harold Macmillan**. The Athinai prize was awarded to Veil in her capacity as the first elected president of the European Parliament. Macmillan was awarded the Olympia prize for his initiative in forming the Acropolis Appeal Committee to save the Acropolis from destruction by pollution . . . It was up to the United States to pick a recipient of the Canadian-American freedom award. The winner: the Canadian ambassador who spirited six Americans out of Iran. **Kenneth Taylor** was named the recipient of the 1980 International Freedom Festival Award. He will receive the award July 2 in Detroit. Past winners have included former Canadian prime ministers Lester **Pearson** and **John Diefenbaker** and former U.S. presidents **John Kennedy** and **Gerald Ford**.

* * *

Kurt Vonnegut Jr. will be the guest preacher at St. Clement's Episcopal Church in Manhattan, at the noon service on Palm Sunday. "I've never given a sermon before," Vonnegut said. The author of "[illegible] Bird" and numerous other books follows in a tradition of guest preachers at the church. Vonnegut admitted to extreme nervousness but said that "as a fourth-generation atheist, I'm rising to the occasion."

* * *

Ronald Biggs, the mastermind of England's great train robbery that netted $7 million in 1963, says he plans to open a security agency in Rio de Janeiro with the motto: "Call the thief to catch the thief." Said Biggs, in a recent interview: "I have over 16 years continuous experience in the field — although I'm reformed now." Biggs has lived in Brazil since 1970 after escaping from jail in England, but authorities so far have refused to give him working papers needed for a job.

* * *

The U.S. Aid Society, the [illegible]-year-old organization that provides free legal assistance to the poor, chose Wall Street lawyers as the first two recipients of its Servant of Justice awards: in 1978, J[illegible] McCloy, and, in 1979, Whitney North Seymour Sr. But after deciding that others besides lawyers can be servants of justice, the board of directors selected for this year's award **Walter Cronkite**, the CBS News anchorman. "The public has profound trust in him as a newsman, and he was chosen for his honorable handling of that trust," a society spokesman said. Cronkite was also the subject of the quote of the day — **Frank Reynolds** of ABC-TV, in an unpublicized, off-the-record "roast" in Washington of Cronkite, who is retiring from CBS Evening News: "You old goat, you should have known you were all washed up when two meetings of the College of Cardinals passed you over for pope."

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